THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For OCTOBER 1801.

XCIII. *The Poetical Works of John Milton;* with the principal Notes of various Commentators. To which are added, Illuſtrations; with ſome Account of the Life of Milton. By the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD, M.A. 6 vols. 8vo. pp. 2996. 2l. 14s. Large Paper 4l. 16s. *Johnſon, Rivingtons, Sewell, &c.*

LIST OF PLATES.

1. *PORTRAIT of Milton, from the Original by Faithorne, in the Poſſeſſion of William Baker, Eſq. engraved by J. Baker.*
2. *Whole length Portrait of Chriſtina, Queen of Sweden, from an original Drawing.*

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

SOME Account of the Life of Milton—Detached Pieces of Criticiſm relating to the Poetical Works—Prolegomena—Addiſon's Criticiſm on the Paradiſe Loſt, with Notes by the Editor—Dr. Johnſon's Remarks on Milton's Verſification, with Remarks by the Editor—Inquiry into the Origin of Paradiſe Loſt.

VOL. II.

MILTON's Apology for the Verſe—The firſt ſix Books of Paradiſe Loſt.

VOL. III.

THE laſt ſix Books of Paradiſe Loſt—Plans of Paradiſe Loſt as a Tragedy.

VOL. IV.

PRELIMINARY Obſervations on Paradiſe Regained—Origin of Paradiſe Regained—Milton's Defence of Tragedy—Preliminary Obſervations on Sampſon Agoniſtes—Plans of other Tragedies.

VOL. V.

PRELIMINARY Notes on Lycidas—St. Michael's Mount—Lycidas, with various Readings, &c.—L'Allegro—Il Penſeroſo—Preliminary Notes on Arcades——Arcades, with various Readings——Preliminary Notes on Comus—Some Account of Ludlow Caſtle, &c.——Origin of Comus——Comus, with various Readings—Preliminary Obſervations on the Sonnets.—XXIII. Sonnets, with various Readings.

VOL. VI.

ODES——Miſcellanies——Tranſlations—Elegiarum Liber——Epigrammatum Liber——Silvarum Liber——Appendix, containing Baron's Imitations of Milton's early Poems—Lauder's Interpolations—Additions and Corrections—Gloſſarial Index.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"SINCE the firſt publication of the Poetical Works entire, with illuſ-

trations, nearly half a century has elapſed. Of thoſe critics and annotators, whoſe obſervations were then ſelected by Dr. Newton, as well as of thoſe, with whoſe ſubſequent remarks the following pages are enriched; ſome account may be thought neceſſary. The firſt annotator on the poet was Patrick Hume, a Scotchman. He publiſhed, in 1695, a copious commentary on the Paradiſe Loſt; 'to which ſome 'of his ſucceſſors in the ſame pro-'vince,' ſays Mr. Warton, 'appre-'hending no danger of detection from 'a work rarely inſpected, and too pe-'dantic and cumberſome to attract 'many readers, have been often amply 'indebted, without even the moſt dif-'tant hint of acknowledgment.' His illuſtrations in theſe volumes will be rarely found unintereſting. To him ſucceeded the elegant Addiſon, by whoſe 'blandiſhments of gentleneſs 'and facility, Milton has been made 'an univerſal favourite, with whom 'readers of every claſs think it neceſ-'ſary to be acquainted.' His eſſays on the Paradiſe Loſt are printed in this edition, as a Preliminary Diſſertation; the remarks on each particular book not being detached from the general obſervations on the Poem, becauſe Mr. Addiſon himſelf was deſirous that the reader ſhould not neglect to view the whole extent of his criticiſm. By the ſame critic Comus and L'Allegro had been before commended. In 1732, Dr. Bentley publiſhed a ſplendid edition of the Paradiſe Loſt, by which he acquired no honour. His ſpecious pretences of an interpolated text, and his arbitrary method of emendation, were received with deriſion and diſguſt. Yet there are ſome notes, in the edition, which beſpeak the unvitiated taſte of this eminent ſcholar, and to which the claſſical reader will always thankfully ſubſcribe. Immediately after the publication of this edition, the admirers of Milton were gratified by Dr. Pearce's maſterly and candid refutation of the editor's chimerical corrections: and the Review of the Text of Paradiſe Loſt furniſhed abundant annotations, at once inſtructive and delightful. In 1734, the two Richardſons publiſhed their Explanatory Notes on the Paradiſe Loſt. Soon afterwards, Dr. Warburton communicated to the world ſome remarks upon the ſame poem. An Eſſay upon Milton's Imitations of the Ancients, ſaid to be written by a gentleman of North Britain, whoſe name, it is believed, has not been divulged; the Letters concerning poetical tranſlation, aſcribed to Auditor Benſon, and the Critical Obſervations on Shakſpeare, in which are interſperſed remarks upon Milton, by Mr. Upton, were the next publications, from which Dr. Newton profeſſes to have derived aſſiſtance. But, beſides the flower of thoſe which had been already publiſhed, he added many new obſervations both of others and his own. He was indebted, for ſeveral ingenious illuſtrations of Paradiſe Loſt, to his relation, Dr. Greenwood. He was alſo obliged by the uſe of Dr. Heylyn's manuſcript remarks on the ſame poem, which had been before communicated to Bentley, and of which the greater part had been diſingenuouſly adopted by that critic without acknowledgment. By the manuſcript communications of Richardſon, Jortin, and Warburton; and more particularly by thoſe of the modeſt and liberal Mr. Thyer, his commentary on Paradiſe Loſt was conſiderably enlarged." *P.* 1.

" In the year after the publication of Dr. Newton's edition of Paradiſe Loſt, there was publiſhed at Glaſgow the firſt book of that poem, with a large and very learned commentary, from which ſome notes are ſelected in this edition. They, who are acquainted with this commentary, will concur with the preſent editor in wiſhing that the annotator had continued his ingenious and elaborate criticiſms on the whole poem." *P.* 4.

" In 1785 the public was preſented with Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penſeroſo, Arcades, Comus, Odes, Sonnets, &c. accompanied with Mr. Warton's critical and explanatory notes; of which a ſecond edition, with many alterations and large additions, was publiſhed in 1791, ſoon after his lamented death: in whom poetry and antiquity loſt one of their moſt zealous votaries, criticiſm one of its ableſt aſſertors, ſociety one of its moſt agreeable members, and the univerſity of Oxford one of her moſt valuable and moſt reſpected ſons. Mr. Warton appears to have alſo planned an edition of Paradiſe Regained and Sampſon Agoniſtes, by having omitted in the latter edition ſuch notes as more immediately related to thoſe poems, and which had appeared in the

the former edition; and by ſubſtituting merely references to the notes on thoſe reſpective paſſages. The ſignatures to the ſheets of his latter edition are numbered indeed volume the firſt. From both theſe editions, in which the names of Warburton, of Hurd, Bowle, and Dr. Joſeph Warton, often occur as annotators, the moſt valuable illuſtrations have been derived to the following pages. From Mr. Dunſter's edition of Paradiſe Regained, publiſhed in 1795, a copious ſtock of judicious and elegant obſervations on that poem has been alſo here extracted. From modern works of critical eminence, relating to the Engliſh language and poetry, many notices have been likewiſe drawn; in particular, from the compoſitions of Lord Monboddo, Dr. Beattie, and Dr. Blair; from the late commentaries on Shakſpeare; from Mr. Headley's Select Specimens of Ancient Engliſh Poetry; from the acute obſervations of Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Hayley; and in ſhort, if the preſent editor may reſpectfully adopt the language of his predeceſſor, 'like the 'bee, he has been ſtudious of gather-'ing ſweets wherever he could find 'them.' Theſe contributions, however, have not been exacted, without references to the original treaſuries of the information adduced, or without the names of the authors ſubjoined. Of the notes in Dr. Newton's excellent edition of the Paradiſe Loſt, few have been omitted, and ſome have been ſhortened; by which method the editor has been enabled to introduce, without too copious a commentary, the important obſervations of critics already enumerated, as well as of thoſe who are yet to be named. Of the notes alſo in his edition of Paradiſe Regained, and the remaining Poems, ſeveral are retained. The labours of Mr. Warton and Mr. Dunſter have rendered more perhaps unneceſſary. For the notes, to which no ſignature is affixed, the preſent editor is accountable." *P.* 5.

"The editor offers, with the utmoſt deference, ſome account of the Life of Milton, of which the materials have been drawn from authentic ſources. In this biographical attempt ſome new anecdotes, relating to the hiſtory of Milton's friends, of his works, and of his times, will alſo be found. Theſe may perhaps plead as an apology for the raſhneſs of the editor, in affecting to ſketch the poet, whom the maſterly hands of a Johnſon and an Hayley have depicted; a raſhneſs to which he has been impelled by the perſuaſion of others, that, to a new edition of his Works, it is a cuſtom to prefix the Life of the Author.

"Such are the materials here accumulated, in order to explain the labours of Milton: of Milton, the proud boaſt of his own country, and the admiration of the world: of Milton, whoſe imitations of others are ſo generally adorned with new modes of ſentiment or phraſeology, that they loſe the nature of borrowings, and diſplay the ſkill and originality of a perfect maſter; and from whom ſucceeding poets, at various periods, have 'ſtolen authentic fire'." *P.* 13.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF MILTON.

"HAVING taken the degree of M. A. in 1632, he left the univerſity, and retired to his father's houſe in the country, who had now quitted buſineſs, and lived at an eſtate which he had purchaſed at Horton, near Colnebrooke, in Buckinghamſhire. Here he reſided five years; in which time he not only, as he himſelf informs us, read over the Greek and Latin authors, particularly the hiſtorians, but is alſo believed to have written his Arcades, Comus, L'Allegro and Il Penſeroſo, and Lycidas. The pleaſant retreat in the country excited his moſt poetic feelings; and he proved himſelf able, in his pictures of rural life, to rival the works of Nature which he contemplated with delight. In the neighbourhood of Horton the Counteſs Dowager of Derby reſided; and the Arcades was performed by her grandchildren at this ſeat, called Harefield Place. It ſeems to me, that Milton intended a compliment to his fair neighbour (for fair ſhe was) in his L'Allegro:

'Towers and battlements it ſees
'Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
'Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
'The Cynoſure of neighbouring eyes.'

The woody ſcenery of Harefield, and the perſonal accompliſhments of the Counteſs, are not unfavourable to this ſuppoſition; which, if admitted, tends

to confirm the opinion, that L'Allegro and Il Penſeroſo were compoſed at Horton.

" The Maſk of Comus, and Lycidas, were certainly produced under the roof of his father. It may be obſerved that, after his retirement to private ſtudy, he paid great attention, like his maſter Spenſer, to the Italian ſchool of poetry. Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that 'his acquaintance with 'the Italian writers may be diſcovered 'by the mixture of longer and ſhorter 'verſes in Lycidas, according to the 'rules of Tuſcan poetry.' In Comus the ſweet rhythm and cadence of the Italian language is no leſs obſervable. Of theſe poems, as of his other works, the reader will find critical opinions in their reſpective places. I muſt here obſerve that the houſe in which Milton drew ſuch enchanting ſcenes, was about ten years ſince pulled down; and that, during his reſidence at Horton, he had occaſionally taken lodgings in London, in order to cultivate muſic and mathematics, to meet his friends from Cambridge, and to indulge his paſſion for books." *Vol.* i. *p.* xix.

" Milton became acquainted (during his travels in Italy) with the celebrated Galileo, whom many biographers have repreſented as in priſon when the poet viſited him. But Mr. Walker * has informed me that Galileo was never a priſoner *in* the inquiſition at Florence, although a priſoner *of* it. On his arrival at Rome on February 10th, 1632, that illuſtrious philoſopher had ſurrendered himſelf to Urban, who ordered him to be confined for his philoſophical hereſy in the palace of the Trinità de' Monti. Here he remained five months. Having retracted his opinion, he was diſmiſſed from Rome; and the houſe of Monſignor Piccolomini in Sienna was aſſigned to him as his priſon. About the beginning of December, in 1633, he was liberated, and returned to the village of Belloguardo near Florence, whence he went to Arcetri, where, it is probable, he received the viſit of the Engliſh bard. Milton himſelf has informed us that he had really ſeen Galileo; and Rolli, in his Life of the poet, conſiders ſome ideas in the Paradiſe Loſt approaching towards the Newtonian philoſophy, to have been caught at Florence from Galileo or his diſciples.

" From Florence he paſſed through Sienna to Rome, where he alſo ſtayed two months; feaſting, as Dr. Newton well obſerves, both his eyes and his mind, and delighted with the fine paintings, and ſculptures, and other rarities and antiquities of the city. It has been judiciouſly conjectured, that ſeveral of the immortal works of the fineſt painters and ſtatuaries may be traced in Milton's poetry. They are ſuppoſed by Mr. Hayley to have had conſiderable influence in attaching his imagination to our firſt parents. 'He had moſt 'probably contemplated them,' the elegant writer continues, 'not only in 'the colours of Michael Angelo, who 'decorated Rome with his picture of 'the creation, but in the marble of 'Bandinelli, who had executed two 'large ſtatues of Adam and Eve, which, 'though they were far from ſatisfying 'the taſte of connoiſſeurs, might ſti'mulate even by their imperfections 'the genius of a poet.' The deſcription of the creation in the third book of Paradiſe Loſt (line 708, 719), is ſuppoſed by Mr. Walker to be copied from the ſame ſubject as treated by Raphael in the gallery of the Vatican, called 'La Bibbia di Raffaello.' There are indeed ſeveral intereſting pictures relating to Adam and Eve in the Florence collection, together with 'the 'Fall of Lucifer,' ſuppoſed to be the work of Michael Angelo, which Milton might have alſo ſeen. Mr. Dunſter ingeniouſly conjectures the Paradiſe Regained to have been enriched by the ſuggeſtions of Salvator Roſa's maſterly painting of The Temptation. The genius of Milton ſeems to have reſembled more particularly that of Michael Angelo. It is worthy of notice, as it ſhows a ſtrong coincidence of taſte in the poet and the painter, that Michael Angelo was particularly ſtruck with Dante; and that he is ſaid to have ſketched with a pen, on the margin of his copy of the Inferno, every ſtriking ſcene of the terrible and the pathetic; but this valuable curioſity was unfortunately loſt in a ſhipwreck. The learned author of 'Tableaux tirés de 'l'Iliade, de l'Odyſſée d'Homere, et 'de l'Eneide de Virgile,' was never

* " Author of 'Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy,' 4to. 1799.

more

more miſtaken than in ſuppoſing the Paradiſe Loſt incapable of ſupplying an artiſt with ſcenes as graceful and ſublime as can be met with in the poems of the Grecian and Roman bards: for, in the words of Mr. Hayley, there is no charm exhibited by painting, which Milton's poetry has failed to equal, as far as analogy between the different arts can extend. Indeed the numerous exerciſes for the painter's ſkill, which Milton's works afford, have, in later times, commanded due attention; and Fuſeli, by his happy ſketches from ſuch originals, has taught us how to admire poetry and painting 'breathing united force'." *P.* xxiv.

" At Whitſuntide, in 1643, and in his thirty-fifth year, he married Mary, the daughter of Richard Powell, a gentleman who reſided at Foreſt Hill, near Shotover, in Oxfordſhire, and was a juſtice of the peace for the county. He brought his bride to London; who, after living only a few weeks with him, obtained his conſent to accept the invitation of her friends to ſpend the remaining part of the ſummer with them in the country. He gave her permiſſion to ſtay till Michaelmas; but ſhe declined to return at the expiration of that period. The viſit to her friends was, in fact, only a pretence for conjugal deſertion. This deſertion has been imputed, by Philips, to the different principles of the two families. Her relations, he tells us, 'being ge-'nerally addicted to the Cavalier party, 'and ſome of them poſſibly engaged in 'the King's ſervice (who by this time 'had his head-quarters at Oxford, and 'was in ſome proſpect of ſucceſs), 'they began to repent them of having 'matched the eldeſt daughter of the 'family to a perſon ſo contrary to them 'in opinion; and thought it would be 'a blot in their eſcutcheon, whenever 'that court ſhould come to flouriſh 'again: however, it ſo incenſed our 'author, that he thought it would be 'diſhonourable ever to receive her 'again after ſuch a repulſe.' The ſame biographer intimates, that ſhe was averſe to the philoſophic life of Milton, and ſighed for the mirth and jovialneſs to which ſhe had been accuſtomed in Oxfordſhire. And Aubrey relates, that ſhe 'was brought up and bred where 'there was a great deal of company 'and merriment, as dancing, &c.; and, 'when ſhe came to live with her huſ-'band, ſhe found it ſolitary, no com-'pany came to her, and ſhe often heard 'her nephews cry and be beaten. This 'life was irkſome to her, and ſo ſhe 'went to her parents. He ſent for her 'home after ſome time. As for wrong-'ing his bed, I never heard the leaſt 'ſuſpicion of that; nor had he of that 'any jealouſie.' He ſent for her, however, in vain. As all his letters, deſiring her to return, were unanſwered; ſo the meſſenger, whom he afterwards employed for the ſame purpoſe, was diſmiſſed from her father's houſe with contempt. He reſolved, therefore, to repudiate her; and, in defence of his reſolution, he publiſhed four treatiſes, the two firſt in 1644, the two laſt in 1645.' The Doctrine and Diſcipline of Divorce; the Judgement of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce; Tetrachordon, or Expoſitions upon the four chief Places of Scripture which treat of Marriage, or Nullities in Marriage; and Colaſterion. The laſt is a reply to the anonymous author of 'An Anſwer 'to a Book intituled, "The Doctrine 'and Diſcipline of Divorce," or a Plea 'for Ladies and Gentlewomen, and 'all other married Women againſt Di-'vorce. Wherein both Sexes are vin-'dicated from all Bondage of Canon 'Law, and other Miſtakes whatſoever; 'and the unſound Principles of the 'Author are examined and fully con-'futed by Authority of Holy Scripture, 'the Laws of this Land, and ſound 'Reaſon. Lond. 1644.' This pamphlet was licenſed and recommended by Mr. Joſeph Caryl, a Preſbyterian divine, and author of a voluminous commentary on the book of Job; whom Milton, in his reply, roughly ſtigmatizes with repeated charges of ignorance, as he alſo ſtyles his antagoniſt, 'a ſerving-man both by nature 'and by function, an idiot by breed-'ing, and a ſolicitor by preſumption!' The application of theſe and ſimilar terms in the diſpute, may remind us of the *elegant dialogue* between Nym and Piſtol in King Henry V.: but there a wife retained, and not a wife repudiated, is the cauſe of ſo much eloquence." *P.* xlviii.

" Milton now became an enemy to the Preſbyterians, whom he before had favoured. Notwithſtanding their oppoſition, however, he proceeded to illuſtrate his opinion more forcibly by paying

paying his addreſſes to a young lady of great wit and beauty, the daughter of one Dr. Davis, with a deſign to marry her! But this deſire of carrying his doctrine into practice was not countenanced by the lady. What is more remarkable, the proceeding contributed to effect a reconciliation with the diſcarded wife." *P.* liv.

" His father having come to live with him, after the ſurrender of Reading to the Earl of Eſſex in 1643, and his ſcholars now increaſing, he required a larger houſe; before his removal to which, he was ſurpriſed, at one of his uſual viſits to a relation in the lane of St. Martin's-le-grand, to ſee his wife come from another room, and beg forgiveneſs on her knees. The interview on her part had been concerted. The declining ſtate of the royal cauſe, and conſequently of her father's family, as well as the intelligence of Milton's determination to marry again, cauſed her friends to employ every method to reunite the inſulted huſband and diſobedient wife. It was contrived that ſhe ſhould be ready, when he came, in another apartment. Fenton, in his elegant ſketch of the poet's life, judiciouſly remarks, that 'It is not to be 'doubted but an interview of that na-'ture, ſo little expected, muſt won-'derfully affect him: and perhaps the 'impreſſions it made on his imagina-'tion contributed much to the paint-'ing of that pathetic ſcene in Paradiſe 'Loſt, in which Eve addreſſes herſelf 'to Adam for pardon and peace. At 'the interceſſion of his friends who 'were preſent, after a ſhort reluctance, 'he generouſly ſacrificed all his reſent-'ment to her tears:

——— 'Soon his heart relented
'Towards her, his life ſo late, and ſole delight,
'Now at his feet ſubmiſſive in diſtreſs.'

'And after this reunion ſo far was he 'from retaining an unkind memory of 'the provocations which he had receiv-'ed from her ill conduct, that, when the 'King's cauſe was entirely oppreſſed, 'and her father who had been active in 'his loyalty was expoſed to ſequeſtra-'tion, Milton received both him and 'his family to protection and free enter-'tainment in his own houſe, till their 'affairs were accommodated by his in-'tereſt in the victorious faction'." *P.* lvi.

" While Milton experienced the mortification of conjugal deſertion, and was immerſed in elaborate diſcuſſions connected with his misfortune, he was not without mental amuſement. His leiſure hours often paſſed ſmoothly away in viſits to a lady of the moſt engaging talents and converſation, the daughter of the Earl of Marlborough; to whom, as to her huſband Captain Hobſon, a very accompliſhed gentleman, his company was peculiarly acceptable. His tenth Sonnet, inſcribed to this diſcerning lady, is a grateful acknowledgment of his eſteem. His time alſo had been employed in collecting together his early poems, both Engliſh and Latin, for the preſs. They were firſt publiſhed by Humphrey Moſeley, the general publiſher of the poets of his day, in 1645; who tells us, in his addreſs to the reader, that 'the author's more peculiar excellency 'in theſe ſtudies was too well known 'to conceal his papers, or to keep me 'from attempting to ſolicit them from 'him. Let the event guide itſelf which 'way it will, I ſhall deſerve of the age, 'by bringing into the light as true a 'birth as the Muſes have brought forth 'ſince our famous Spencer wrote; 'whoſe poems in theſe Engliſh ones 'are as rarely imitated as ſweetly ex-'celled.' Moſeley was not more diſcerning than Milton was modeſt. But modeſty was a principal feature in Milton's character. He affixed only his initials to Lycidas: he acknowledged, with heſitation, Comus. It is rather ſurpriſing that Mr. Warton ſhould have aſſerted that, for ſeventy years after their firſt publication, he recollects no mention of theſe poems in the whole ſucceſſion of Engliſh literature; and that the quantity of an hemiſtich, quoted from them, is not to be found in the Collections of thoſe who have digeſted the Beauties or Phraſes of the Engliſh Poets from 1655 to 1738 incluſively. It is my duty poſitively to aſſert, that, in the edition of Poole's Engliſh Parnaſſus, or Help to Engliſh Poeſie, publiſhed in 1677, there are * few pages in which quota-

* " And, to the credit of Poole's ſelection, I may add that the examples are very often taken from Lycidas, L'Allegro, and Il Penſeroſo, and the Ode on the Nativity."

tions

tions may not be found from Milton's poetry." *P.* lviii.

"It was while he lived in Jewen Street, that Ellwood the Quaker was recommended to him as a perſon who, for the advantage of his converſation, would read to him ſuch Latin books as he thought proper; an employment to which he attended every afternoon, except on Sundays. 'At my firſt fitting to him,' this ingenuous writer informs us, in his Life of himſelf, 'obſerving that I uſed the Engliſh pronunciation, he told me, if I would 'have the benefit of the Latin tongue, 'not only to read and underſtand 'Latin authors, but to converſe with 'foreigners, either abroad or at home, 'I muſt learn the foreign pronunciation; to this I conſenting, he inſtructed me how to ſound the vowels: 'this change of pronunciation proved 'a new difficulty to me; but "labor 'omnia vincit improbus;" and ſo did 'I, which made my reading the more 'acceptable to my maſter. He, on 'the other hand, perceiving with what 'earneſt deſire I purſued learning, gave 'me not only all the encouragement, 'but all the help he could; for, having 'a curious ear, he underſtood by my 'tone when I underſtood what I read, 'and when I did not; and accordingly 'would ſtop me, examine me, and 'open the moſt difficult paſſages to 'me.' The kind care beſtowed by Milton upon the improvement of this young man was repaid by every mark of perſonal regard. The courteſy of the preceptor, and the gratitude of the diſciple, are indeed alike conſpicuous. After ſeveral adventures, which were no ſlight trials of patience, Ellwood found an aſylum in the houſe of an affluent Quaker at Chalfont, in Buckinghamſhire, whoſe children he was to inſtruct. This ſituation afforded him an opportunity of being ſerviceable to Milton. For, when the plague began to rage in London in 1665, Ellwood took a houſe for him at Chalfont St. Giles, to which the poet retired with his family. He had not long been removed from Jewen Street to a houſe in the Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields. On his arrival at Chalfont he found that Ellwood, in conſequence of a perſecution of the Quakers, was confined in the gaol of Aylesbury. But, being ſoon releaſed, this affectionate friend made a viſit to him, to welcome him into the country. 'After 'ſome common diſcourſes,' ſays Ellwood, 'had paſſed between us, he 'called for a manuſcript of his, which, 'being brought, he delivered to me, 'bidding me take it home with me, 'and read it at my leiſure, and, when 'I had ſo done, return it to him with 'my judgment thereupon. When I 'came home, and ſet myſelf to read 'it, I found it was that excellent 'poem, which he entitled Paradiſe 'Loſt.' From this account it appears that Paradiſe Loſt was complete in 1665." *P.* civ.

"After the poem had been made ready for publication, it is ſaid to have been in danger of being ſuppreſſed by the licenſer, who imagined that, in the noble ſimile of the ſun in an eclipſe, he had diſcovered treaſon. The licenſer's heſitation is a ſtriking example of Lord Lyttelton's acute remark, that 'the politics of Milton at that time 'brought his poetry into diſgrace: for 'it is a rule with the Engliſh, *they ſee 'no good in a man whoſe politics they 'diſlike.*' Licenſed, however, the poem was; and Milton ſold his copy, April 27, 1667, to Samuel Simmons, for an immediate payment of five pounds. But the agreement with the bookſeller entitled him to a conditional payment of five pounds more when thirteen hundred copies ſhould be ſold of the firſt edition; of the like ſum after the ſame number of the ſecond edition; and of another five pounds after the ſame ſale of the third. The number of each edition was not to exceed fifteen hundred copies. It firſt appeared in 1667, in ten books. In the hiſtory of Paradiſe Loſt, Dr. Johnſon has obſerved that a relation of minute circumſtances will rather gratify than fatigue. Countenanced by ſuch authority, I proceed to ſtate that the poem, in a ſmall quarto form, and plainly but neatly bound, was adverti ſed at the price of three ſhillings. The titles were varied, in order to circulate the edition, in 1667, 1668, and 1669. Of theſe there were no leſs than five. In two years the ſale gave the poet a right to his ſecond payment, for which the receipt was ſigned April 26, 1669. The ſecond edition was not given till 1674; it was printed in ſmall octavo; and, by a judicious diviſion of the ſeventh and tenth, contained twelve books. He lived not to receive the payment

payment ſtipulated for this impreſſion. The third edition was publiſhed in 1678; and his widow, to whom the copy was then to devolve, agreed with Simmons, the printer, to receive eight pounds for her right, according to her receipt dated December 21, 1680. Simmons had already covenanted to transfer the right, for twenty-five pounds, to Brabazon Aylmer, the bookſeller; and Aylmer ſold to Jacob Tonſon half, Auguſt 17, 1683, and the other half, March 24, 1690, at a price conſiderably advanced.

"Of the firſt edition it has been obſerved by Dr. Johnſon, that 'the 'call for books was not in Milton's age 'what it is at preſent; the nation had 'been ſatisfied from 1623 to 1664, that 'is, forty-one years, with only two 'editions of the works of Shakſpeare, 'which probably did not together 'make one thouſand copies. The ſale 'of thirteen hundred copies in two 'years, in oppoſition to ſo much re-'cent enmity, and to a ſtyle of verſifi-'cation new to all and diſguſting to 'many, was an uncommon example 'of the prevalence of genius.' This remark will always be read with peculiar gratification, as it exonerates our forefathers from the charge of being inattentive to the glorious blaze of a luminary, before which ſo many ſtars 'dim 'their ineffectual light.' The demand, as Dr. Johnſon notices, did not immediately increaſe; becauſe 'many more readers 'than were ſupplied at firſt, the nation 'did not afford.' Only three thouſand were ſold in eleven years; for it forced its way without aſſiſtance; its admirers did not dare to publiſh their opinion; and the opportunities now given of attracting notice by advertiſements were then very few. But the reputation and price of the copy ſtill advanced, till the Revolution put an end to the ſecrecy of love, and Paradiſe Loſt broke into open view with ſufficient ſecurity of kind reception." *P.* cx.

"Milton, in his youth, is ſaid to have been extremely handſome. He was called the Lady of his College; an appellation which Mr. Hayley ſays he could not reliſh; and I may add that he might be leſs inclined to be pleaſed with his title, as, at that period, the appearance of effeminacy was attacked from the pulpit: 'We live in 'an age,' ſays Biſhop Lake, 'wherein 'it is hard to ſay, whether in cloathes 'men grow more womanniſh, or wo-'men more manniſh!' Milton had a very fine ſkin and freſh complexion. His hair was of a light brown; and, parted on the foretop, hung down in curls upon his ſhoulders. His features were regular; and when turned of forty, he has himſelf told us, he was generally allowed to have had the appearance of being ten years younger. He has alſo repreſented himſelf as a man of moderate ſtature, neither too lean nor too corpulent; and ſo far endued with ſtrength and ſpirit, that, as he always wore a ſword, he wanted not, while light reviſited his eyes, the ſkill or the courage to uſe it. His eyes were of a greyiſh colour; which, when deprived of ſight, did not betray their loſs: at firſt view, and at a ſmall diſtance, it was difficult to know that he was blind. The teſtimony of Aubrey, reſpecting the perſon of Milton, is happily expreſſed: 'His harmonicall and 'ingenioſe ſoul did lodge in a beautiful 'and well proportioned body.' Milton's voice was muſically ſweet, as his ear was muſically correct. Wood deſcribes his deportment to have been affable, and his gait erect and manly, beſpeaking courage and undauntedneſs. Of his figure in his declining days, Richardſon has left the following ſketches. 'An ancient clergyman 'of Dorſetſhire, Dr. Wright, found 'John Milton in a ſmall chamber hung 'with ruſty green, ſitting in an elbow 'chair, and dreſſed neatly in black, 'pale but not cadaverous, his hands 'and fingers gouty and with chalk 'ſtones. He uſed alſo to ſit in a gray 'coarſe cloth coat, at the door of his 'houſe near Bunhill Fields, in warm 'ſunny weather, to enjoy the freſh air; 'and ſo, as well as in his room, re-'ceived the viſits of people of diſtin-'guiſhed parts as well as quality.'

"His domeſtic habits were thoſe of a ſober and temperate ſtudent. Of wine, or of any ſtrong liquors, he drank little. In his diet he was rarely influenced by delicacy of choice. He once delighted in walking and uſing exerciſe, and appears to have amuſed himſelf in botanical purſuits; but, after he was confined by age and blindneſs, he had a machine to ſwing in for the preſervation of his health. In ſummer he then reſted in bed from nine till four, in winter to five. If at theſe hours he was not diſpoſed to riſe, he had

had a perſon by his bed-ſide to read to him. When he firſt roſe, he heard a chapter in the Hebrew Bible, and commonly ſtudied till twelve; then uſed ſome exerciſe for an hour; then dined; afterwards played on the organ or baſs-viol, and either ſung himſelf or made his wife ſing, who, he ſaid, had a good voice but no ear. It is related, that, when educating his nephews, 'he had 'made them ſongſters, and ſing from 'the time they were with him.' No poet, it may be obſerved, has more frequently or more powerfully commended the charms of muſic than Milton. He wiſhed perhaps to rival, and he has ſucceſsfully rivalled, the ſweeteſt deſcriptions of a favourite bard, whom the melting voice appears to have often enchanted, the tender Petrarch. After his regular indulgence in muſical relaxation, he ſtudied till ſix; then entertained his viſitors till eight; then enjoyed a light ſupper; and, after a pipe of tobacco and a glaſs of water, retired to bed." *P.* cxxxvii.

"His literature was immenſe. Of the Hebrew, with its two dialects, and of the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spaniſh languages, he was a maſter. In Latin, Dr. Johnſon obſerves, his ſkill was ſuch as places him in the firſt rank of writers and critics. In the Italian he was alſo particularly ſkilled. His Sonnets in that language have received the higheſt commendations from Italian critics, both of his own and of modern times. If he had written generally in Italian, it has been ſuppoſed, by the late Lord Orford, that he would have been the moſt perfect poet in modern languages; for his own ſtrength of thought would have condenſed and hardened that ſpeech to a proper degree. The Academy Della Cruſca conſulted him on the critical niceties of their language. In his early days indeed he had become deeply enamoured of 'The two famous Re-'nowners of Beatrice and Laura.' It has been rightly remarked, that he read almoſt all authors, and improved by all: he relates himſelf, that his 'round 'of ſtudy and reading was ceaſeleſs'." *P.* cxlv.

"The claſſical books in which he is repreſented to have moſt delighted, were Homer, Ovid's Metamorphoſes, and Euripides. The firſt he could almoſt entirely repeat. Of the laſt he is ſaid to have been a reader, not only with the taſte of a poet, but with the minuteneſs of a Greek critic. His Euripides, in two volumes, Paul Stephens's quarto edition of 1602, with many marginal emendations in his own hand, is now the property of Mr. Cradock, of Gumley, in Leiceſterſhire. Of theſe notes ſome have been adopted by Joſhua Barnes, and ſome have been lately printed by Mr. Jodrell. In the firſt volume, page the firſt, is the name of John Milton, with the price of the book at 12s. 6d. and the date of the year 1634. I have to notice the exiſtence of another treaſure, bearing alſo the ſame date, the price 3s. and the name of John Milton, written by himſelf on the blank page oppoſite the title; his copy of Lycophron, with his own marginal obſervations. Of this remarkable curioſity, hitherto unknown to the public, I received my information from Mr. Walker, by whom it had been inſpected in the library of Lord Charlemont, the preſent fortunate poſſeſſor of it. From Milton himſelf we learn, that 'the divine vo-'lumes of Plato and his equall Xeno-'phon' were principal objects of his regard; and that he preferred Salluſt to all the Roman hiſtorians. Demoſthenes has been ſuppoſed, by Lord Monboddo and Mr. Hayley, to have been ſtudied by him minutely and ſucceſsfully. On contemporary authors Milton has beſtowed little praiſe. Dr. Newton notices that he has condeſcended, more than once, to applaud Selden; but that he ſeems diſpoſed to cenſure, rather than commend, the reſt. He has extolled, however, in his Areopagitica, the merits of Lord Brooke, who had lately fallen in the ſervice of the Parliament, and had written a treatiſe againſt the Engliſh Epiſcopacy, and againſt the Danger of Sects and Schiſms, in terms of ſuperabundant eulogy.

"His political principles were thoſe of a thorough republican; which have been aſcribed, by Dr. Johnſon, to a native violence of temper, and to a hatred of all whom he was required to obey. The frequent aſperity of this eminent biographer towards Milton, has been repeatedly noticed by Mr. Hayley with reprehenſion and regret; and, in the following inſtance, with all the eloquence and dignity of ſublime inſtruction. 'There can hardly be any 'contemplation more painful, than to

'dwell on the virulent exceſſes of eminent and good men; yet the utility 'of ſuch contemplation may be equal 'to its pain. What mildneſs and candour ſhould it not inſtil into ordinary 'mortals to obſerve, that even genius 'and virtue weaken their title to reſpect, in proportion as they recede 'from that evangelical charity, which 'ſhould influence every man in his 'judgment of another'." *P.* cxlviii.

(To be continued.)

XCIV. *Tooke's Hiſtory of Ruſſia.* (Continued from p. 488.)

INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF PETER THE GREAT—THE EMPRESS CATHARINE, &c.

"OF all the Tzar's innovations, that which was attended with the greateſt difficulty, and occaſioned him to ſhed the moſt blood, was the alteration of the habit that had been for ages worn by his ſubjects. It was with extreme reluctance that the Ruſſians ſubmitted to wear the German dreſs, and to be ſhaved; and they ſeveral times rebelled for the ſake of retaining their long garments and their beard. But Peter had in view, by giving his people the faſhions of the other nations of Europe, to introduce among them their manners, without foreſeeing, perhaps, that he was calling up a taſte for luxury, of which he was not fond. That prince was always very plain in his dreſs, kept a very frugal houſe, was not more than a quarter of an hour at dinner, and would frequently laugh at his favourite Mentchikof, who, from nothing more than a pie-boy at the corner of a ſtreet, being now a prince, diſplayed a pomp and magnificence hitherto unequalled; and never ſat down to dinner without the muſic of trumpets and cymbals, and various other inſtruments.

"In regard to the ſimplicity of his attire, the following is related in the manuſcript memoirs of a diplomatic agent, who reſided a long time at his court. 'On all the ſolemn feſtivals, 'he only wore the uniform of his 'Préobajenſkoi regiment of guards. I 'ſaw him in 1721 give a public audience to the ambaſſadors of Perſia. 'He entered the hall of audience in 'nothing more than a ſurtout of coarſe 'brown cloth. When he was ſeated 'on the throne, the attendants brought 'him a coat of blue Gros-de-Naples, 'embroidered with ſilver, which he 'put on with great precipitation, becauſe the ambaſſadors were waiting 'for admittance. During this he turned 'his eyes towards a window where the 'Tzaritza had placed herſelf to obſerve 'the ceremony. Catharine was heard 'repeatedly to burſt out into fits of 'laughter, as the Tzar ſeemed to her 'to be aſtoniſhed at ſeeing himſelf ſo 'finely dreſſed; and the Tzar laughed 'at it himſelf, as alſo did all the ſpectators. As ſoon as the ambaſſadors 'were gone, Peter I. threw off his 'embroidered coat, and put on his 'ſurtout *.'

"His violence can never be excuſed, and his cruelties admit of no palliation. He not only chaſtiſed with his own hand the courtiers, his generals, his miniſters, for any ſlight fault they had committed; but he himſelf was often the executioner of the wretches whom he had cauſed to be ſentenced to death.

"His rage, it is true, was not always ſo fatal; but, whether this monarch was really not maſter of himſelf, or whether he intended to make his ſubjects believe that nothing in nature ought to reſiſt his will, he ſometimes did things which in any other man would have paſſed for acts of inſanity.

"After being returned from his travels, deſigning one day to exhibit a proof of his ſkill in navigation, he took the exerciſe of ſailing in a ſmall veſſel on the Lake Ladoga, which is often very tempeſtuous, and juſt then was more agitated than uſual. Peter, being frightened, regained the ſhore; but being angry that the waves had no more reſpect for him, he ſent for the executioner of the town, and ordered him to give the knoot to the intractable Lake.

"And what are we to think of that endleſs comedy in which Peter I. cauſed himſelf to be repreſented by Knæz

* "The blue ſilk embroidered coat is the identical one which is now on his wax effigy in the Academy of Sciences, and it was made for his marriage with Catharine."

Romodanofsky,

Romodanofsky, the moſt vulgar and brutal of all the Ruſſians, while he himſelf affected to play a ſubaltern part? He conferred on Romodanofsky the title of Tzar of Moſco; made a public report to him of all his undertakings and his moſt important ſucceſſes; all petitions, memorials, and other documents, addreſſed to the ſovereign, were preſented to this phantom of a Tzar, who privately diſpatched them to the council; and when the perſons concerned, on not obtaining what they deſired, complained to Peter, he anſwered coldly: 'It is not my fault; 'all depends on the Tzar of Moſco.'

"A refuſal was not the only inconvenience they had to apprehend from the inſenſible and capricious Romodanofsky. He kept in his palace a bear of enormous magnitude, and broke to a very curious trick. The animal preſented to every one who wiſhed to ſpeak with his maſter a great glaſs of brandy, in which there was a ſtrong doſe of pepper. Whoever did not drink off this liquor was ſure to have his clothes torn to pieces by the bear, and to be ſeverely ſcratched into the bargain.

"After having aboliſhed the office of patriarch, Peter I. in conſequence of his reſolution to crown his conſort Catharine, in 1725 applied for that purpoſe to the Archbiſhop of Novgorod, primate of all Ruſſia. The Prelate, thinking this a favourable opportunity for getting the patriarchate reeſtabliſhed in his favour, obſerved to the Tzar, that ſo auguſt a ceremony would acquire far greater ſolemnity by the preſence of a patriarch. The Tzar anſwered him no otherwiſe than as he was wont to do ſuch of his ſubjects as he was diſpleaſed with, that is, by a ſhower of ſtrokes with his cane. The Archbiſhop aſked pardon; the Tzar was pacified; the coronation was performed, and nothing more was ſaid of a patriarch.

"Mentchikof was the ſon of a pieman, and paſſed a part of his youth in ſelling little pies about the ſtreets. One day, ſelling ſome of his paſtry in a houſe where ſeveral perſons had met to breakfaſt, one of the party having drank pretty freely, let ſome words eſcape him, that intimated a plot againſt the Tzar. Mentchikof ran in all ſpeed to the palace, requeſted to reveal a ſecret to Peter, and informed him of what he had overheard. The Tzar wrapped himſelf in a cloak, and haſtened to the houſe pointed out to him by Mentchikof; here, leaning his ear to the door of the room where the people were breakfaſting, he diſtinctly heard what confirmed to him the report of his conductor. He immediately entered, and found himſelf in the midſt of the conſpirators. Whether they imagined that his guards were at the door, or whether they were intimidated at his preſence alone, all of them fell at his knees, and threw themſelves on his clemency. From that moment the Tzar took Mentchikof to be about him; and the pie-boy ſhortly after became a prince.

"The firſt inſurrection occaſioned by the general order to all Ruſſians to leave off the cuſtom of wearing the beard, was followed by the execution of about 8000 perſons. For containing ſuch a great number of victims, the Tzar made choice of a ſpacious ſquare adjoining to his houſe of Préobrajinſko, three verſts from Moſco. The place was ſurrounded by paliſades, through which it was eaſy to ſee what was paſſing within the enclоſure; where, after placing a great number of balks and blocks, the wretches condemned to loſe their lives were made to kneel at them.

"Several executioners were immediately employed in cutting off heads. Peter himſelf, with an axe in his hand, ſet the example to the executioners. Moſt of the Tzar's courtiers were eager to imitate him; and Mentchikof boaſted afterwards that it was he who had cut off the greateſt number of heads. A boy about twelve years old came and laid his neck on the Tzar's block. The Prince, inſtead of chopping his head off, took him by the arm and ſhoved him away. The boy, without ſaying a word, went and placed himſelf at another block. The Tzar, perceiving this, advanced towards him, raiſed him up, and put him away again. Preſently after the boy returned to ſubmit his neck to the axe. The Tzar then angrily aſked him, why he perſiſted in wiſhing to have his head cut off? 'Thou haſt cut off my father's 'head, my brother's, and the heads of 'all my relations, who were no more 'guilty than I am,' ſaid the boy; 'why 'ſhouldſt thou not cut off mine?' Peter made no anſwer, but ordered

the boy out of the encloſure, threw down his axe, and went away.

"That prince was not often ſo quickly ſenſible to his faults. Always athirſt for vengeance, he ſometimes added treachery to the moſt atrocious inhumanity. Of this the tragical end of his own ſon is a melancholy proof. The only crime completely proved againſt Alexius, was his attempt to eſcape from the reſentment of his father, by leaving Ruſſia without the permiſſion of that monarch. The Tzar being apprized that Alexius had abſconded to Naples, ſent thither immediately Tolſtoï, the baſeſt of his miniſters, who, by bribes and flatteries, having corrupted the miſtreſs who had accompanied the Prince in his flight, the unfortunate Tzarevitch was induced to return to his father. The Tzar at the ſame time deceived both the Emperor of Germany and the King of Naples, under whoſe protection his ſon had put himſelf, and who had interceded for him. Notwithſtanding the ſolemn promiſe he made them to grant him his pardon, he cauſed him to be condemned as the greateſt of criminals, and put him to death.

"This Tolſtoï had ſpent a part of his youth at Venice. He was the moſt eloquent and the leaſt ſcrupulous man in all Ruſſia. Peter I. having ſent him to Conſtantinople, and remitted to him 200,000 ducats in gold to buy over the Divan, Tolſtoï embezzled a great part of that ſum; and for fear that the ſecretary of the embaſſy whom he had with him ſhould impeach him, he cauſed him to be poiſoned. Peter I. who well knew the ability and the machiavelianiſm of Tolſtoï, ſaid more than once: 'Peter Andréyevitch Tolſtoï is in all reſpects a very able man; but whoever has any thing to do with him ſhould be ſure to have a good large ſtone in his pocket, to knock out his teeth in caſe he ſhould be taken with a fit of biting.' In the reign of Peter II. Tolſtoï was condemned to be decapitated; but the ſentence was changed to baniſhment into the government of Archangel, where he died.

"When M. Printz was at the court of Peter I. as ambaſſador from Pruſſia, that prince invited him to a grand entertainment; and after having drank, as uſual, a great deal of wine and brandy, he ſent to fetch from the priſons of Peterſburg twenty of the ſtrelitzes. Then, at each bumper, he ſtruck off the head of one of theſe wretches. He propoſed to the Pruſſian ambaſſador to exerciſe his dexterity upon them; but the ambaſſador declined the barbarous offer. What a ſpectacle, to ſee a tyrant, in the midſt of his cups, amuſing himſelf with cutting off the heads of a ſcore of his unhappy ſubjects, while his baſe courtiers were getting drunk with him, and applauding the ferocity of ſuch ſanguinary paſtime*!

"Endowed with a fine figure and a ſuperior underſtanding, inveſted with ſovereign power, and though paſſionately fond of women, Peter I. was never beloved by one; or at leaſt he was duped by all with whom he formed an attachment. While yet very young he married Evdokhia Lapukhin, who was mother of the unhappy Alexey. Not long after his marriage with Evdokhia, the Tzar fell deſperately in love with Anna Moëns, a handſome Fleming, the daughter of a brewer ſettled at Moſco.

"Evdokhia at firſt was apparently grieved at the deſertion of her huſband: but preſently after conſoled herſelf in the ſociety of a young boyar, named Glebof; and, to the misfortune both of herſelf and her lover, neglected to make a ſufficient ſecret of her amour.

* "This anecdote, though not mentioned by Voltaire in his hiſtory, was well known to him, as the King of Pruſſia, Frederic II. then prince royal, ſent it him, with other accurate memoirs concerning the life of the Tzar, and to which Frederic ſubjoined: 'The Tzar had not the ſlighteſt tincture of humanity, of magnanimity, or of virtue: he had been brought up in the groſſeſt ignorance, and only acted by the impulſe of his unruly paſſions.' In another of his letters, Frederic writes to Voltaire: 'The Tzar will appear to you in this hiſtory very different from the figure he makes in your imagination ..... A concurrence of fortunate circumſtances and favourable events, in conjunction with the ignorance of foreigners, have transformed the Tzar into an heroic phantom, concerning the grandeur whereof no one has ever thought proper to doubt'."

The

The Tzar, who thought he might be inconſtant with impunity, would not allow another to be ſo with him. He ſhut up the Tzaritza in a convent, and afterwards repudiated her in form. His vengeance towards Glebof was far more cruel: he impaled him alive; and it is confidently aſſerted, that the wretched victim of his fury remained upwards of four-and-twenty hours on the ſpike before he expired *.

"The Tzar went in all eagerneſs to enjoy this horrible ſight. He did more; he got upon the pediment of brick-work in which the pale was fixed, and exhorted the ſufferer to confeſs to him the facts which he had hitherto refuſed to avow. 'Come nearer, that 'thou mayeſt hear me the better,' anſwered Glebof; which the Tzar having done, Glebof collected his remaining forces for an inſtant, and ſaid to him: 'Thou tyrant, the moſt cruel 'that ever hell produced, if what thou 'imputeſt to me were true, thinkeſt 'thou, that, not having confeſſed it 'before my puniſhment, while yet 'ſome hope remained of obtaining 'mercy by the avowal; canſt thou 'think, I ſay, that I am ſuch a fool or 'ſuch a coward as to ſatisfy thee now 'that it is no longer in thy power to 'ſave my life. Go, horrible monſter,' added he, as he ſpit in his face; 'be-'gone!'

"The Tzar had ſerious thoughts of placing Anna Moëns on the throne. That young woman, who regarded it as the greateſt of all misfortunes that her ſovereign was fond of her, and to whoſe paſſion ſhe only ſubmitted through fear, dextrouſly eluded his offers of marriage. Peter, however, continued his viſits to her; but, either diſguſted at the coldneſs with which ſhe repaid his ardour, or the natural fickleneſs of his temper led him elſewhere, he ſoon left her to follow her inclinations in marrying a leſs illuſtrious lover with whom ſhe had long held an amorous correſpondence.

"Peter became enamoured of a young woman of Livonia, who, after having been married to a Swediſh dragoon, is generally reported to have been ſucceſſively miſtreſs to the Generals Bauer, Scheremetof, and Mentchikof, became Empreſs of Ruſſia, under the name of Catharine I.

"Though Catharine owed every thing to the Tzar, who had ſeated her on the throne, ſhe was not always ſo faithful to him as he had a right to expect. Catharine had choſen for her chamberlain the young Moëns de la Croix, whoſe ſiſter, Madame Balk, was about her perſon, and had, as we have juſt now ſeen, rejected the hand of the Tzar. Moëns being of a handſome figure, it was not long before he made a lively impreſſion on the heart of the Empreſs, and the intercourſe was ſoon perceived by Count Yagujinſky, who was then in full confidence with the Tzar, and had the cruelty to communicate the diſcovery he had made to his maſter. Peter's jealouſy took fire. He vowed vengeance; but reſolved firſt to convince himſelf by ocular proof of Catharine's treachery. Accordingly, he pretended to leave Peterſburg, in order to paſs a few days at one of his country palaces, but repaired ſecretly to the winter palace; then ſent a page, on whom he could depend, with his compliments to the Empreſs, and to tell her that he was at Strelna, a few leagues from the reſidence.

"The page, who had orders to take notice of every thing, haſtened back with a ſtrong confirmation of the Tzar's ſuſpicions. Peter went in all haſte to Catharine, and ſurpriſed her in the arms of her lover. It was two o'clock in the morning, and Madame Balk was watching at ſome diſtance from the apartment of her Majeſty. Peter, in his fury, overſet a page who ſtood in his way, and ſtruck Catharine with his cane; but ſaid not a word to Moëns, or to Madame Balk, intending to puniſh them in a manner more ſevere than by ſome ſtrokes of his cane.

"On leaving Catharine, Peter, ſtill in a tranſport of rage, ran abruptly into the chamber where Prince Repnin was aſleep, who, ſtarting up, and ſeeing the Tzar, thought himſelf undone. 'Get up,' ſaid the Tzar, 'and hear 'me. Thou haſt no need to dreſs.' Repnin roſe, trembling at every joint.

* "The diplomatic agent already cited, affirms in his manuſcript memoirs that more than a hundred witneſſes of this fact related it to him; and that, on his arrival at Moſco, he himſelf ſaw the head of Glebof ſtill affixed on the pale."

Peter

Peter related to him what had happened, and added, 'I am determined 'to cut off the Empreſs's head as ſoon 'as it is daylight.'—'You have ſuſtained an injury, and you are abſolute 'maſter,' anſwered Repnin; 'but permit me, with due reſpect, to make 'one obſervation. Why divulge the 'fatal adventure at which you are ſo 'much irritated? You have been forced to deſtroy the ſtrelitzes. Almoſt 'every year of your reign has been 'marked by bloody executions. You 'thought it behoved you to condemn 'your own ſon to death. If you cut 'off the head of your wife, you will 'tarniſh for ever the glory of your 'name; Europe will behold you in no 'other light than as a prince greedy of 'the blood of your ſubjects, and of 'all your kindred. Revenge the outrage; put Moëns to death by the 'ſword of the law. But as to the 'Empreſs, your beſt way will be to 'get rid of her by means that will not 'ſully your fame.'

"During this ſpeech Peter was violently agitated. After fixing his eyes for ſome moments on Repnin, he left the room without uttering a word. The ruin of Moëns was already reſolved. He was arreſted as well as Madame Balk. They were both confined in the winter palace, in an apartment where none had admiſſion, except the Emperor himſelf, who carried them their victuals. At the ſame time a report was ſpread, that the brother and the ſiſter had been bribed by the enemies of the country, in hopes of bringing the Empreſs to act upon the mind of the Tzar prejudicially to the intereſts of Ruſſia.

"Moëns was interrogated by the monarch in preſence of General Uſchakof; and, after having confeſſed whatever they pleaſed, he loſt his head on the block.

"Madame Balk, his ſiſter, received the knoot; and it is pretended that it was the Tzar himſelf who inflicted it on her: after this ſhe was ſent into Siberia.

"Moëns walked to meet his fate with manly firmneſs. He always wore a diamond bracelet, to which was a miniature of Catharine; but, as it was not perceived at the time of his being ſeized, he found means to conceal it under his garter; and when he was on the ſcaffold he confided this ſecret to the Lutheran paſtor who accompanied him, and under cover of his cloak ſlipped the bracelet into his hand to reſtore it to the Empreſs.

"The Tzar was a ſpectator of the puniſhment of Moëns from one of the windows of the Senate. The execution being over, he got up on the ſcaffold, took the head of Moëns by the hair, and expreſſed with a brutal energy how delighted he was with the vengeance he had taken. The ſame day, that prince had the cruelty to conduct Catharine in an open carriage round the ſtake on which was fixed the head of the unfortunate ſufferer. Catharine was ſufficiently miſtreſs of herſelf not to change countenance at the ſight of this terrible object; but it is ſaid, that on returning to her apartment ſhe ſhed abundance of tears *." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 159.

(To be continued.)

XCV. *Strutt's Sports and Paſtimes of the People of England.* (Continued from p. 481.)

GOFF—PALL-MALL.

"IT ſhould ſeem that goff was a faſhionable game among the nobility at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century, and it was one of the exerciſes with which Prince Henry, eldeſt ſon to James I. occaſionally amuſed himſelf, as we learn from the following anecdote recorded by a perſon who was preſent †: 'At another 'time playing at goff, a play not un'like to pale-maille, whilſt his ſchool'maſter ſtood talking with another, 'and marked not his Highneſs warning 'him to ſtand further off, the Prince 'thinking he had gone aſide, lifted up 'his goff-club to ſtrike the ball; mean 'tyme one ſtanding by, ſaid to him, 'Beware that you hit not Maſter New'ton; wherewith he drawing back his 'hand, ſaid, "Had I done ſo, I had 'but paid my debts".'

"A paſtime called ſtow-ball is frequently

* "Theſe particulars are taken from the above-mentioned manuſcript memoirs written at the time."

† "An anonymous author of a MS. in the Harleian Library, marked 6391."

quently mentioned by the writers of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, which, I preſume, was a ſpecies of goff, at leaſt it appears to have been played with the ſame kind of ball.

"According to the author juſt now quoted, pall-mall was a paſtime not unlike goff, but if the definition of the former, given by Cotgrave, be correct, it will be found to differ materially from the latter, at leaſt as it was played in modern times. 'Pale-maille,' ſays he, 'is a game wherein a round box 'ball is ſtruck with a mallet through a 'high arch of iron, which he that can 'do at the feweſt blows, or at the 'number agreed upon, wins.' It is to be obſerved, that there are two of theſe arches, that is, 'one at either end of 'the alley.' The game of mall was a faſhionable amuſement in the reign of Charles II. and the walk in Saint James's Park, now called the *Mall*, received its name from having been appropriated to the purpoſe of playing at mall, where Charles himſelf and his courtiers frequently exerciſed themſelves in the practice of this paſtime. The denomination *mall* given to the game, is evidently derived from the mallet or wooden hammer uſed by the players to ſtrike the ball." *P.* 81.

THE QUINTAIN.

"THIS exerciſe is ſaid to have received the name of *quintain* from Quinctus or Quintas the inventor; but who he was, or when he lived, is not aſcertained. The game itſelf, I doubt not, is of remote origin, and eſpecially the exerciſe of the pel, or poſt quintain, which is ſpoken of at large by Vegetius; he tells us this ſpecies of mock combat was in common uſe among the Romans, who cauſed the young military men to practiſe at it twice in the day, at morning and at noon.

"In the code of laws eſtabliſhed by the Emperor Juſtinian, the quintain is mentioned as a well-known ſport; and permitted to be continued upon condition that it ſhould be performed with pointleſs ſpears, contrary to the ancient uſage, which it ſeems required them to have heads or points.

"To the beſt of my recollection, Fitzſtephen is the firſt of our writers who ſpeaks of an exerciſe of this kind, which he tells us was uſually practiſed by the young Londoners upon the water during the Eaſter holidays. A pole or maſt, ſays he, is fixed in the midſt of the Thames, with a ſhield ſtrongly attached to it; and a boat being previouſly placed at ſome diſtance, is driven ſwiftly towards it by the force of oars and the violence of the tide, having a young man ſtanding in the prow, who holds a lance in his hand with which he is to ſtrike the ſhield; and, if he be dexterous enough to break the lance againſt it and retain his place, his moſt ſanguine wiſhes are ſatisfied: on the contrary, if the lance be not broken, he is ſure to be thrown into the water, and the veſſel goes away without him; but at the ſame time two other boats are ſtationed near to the ſhield, and furniſhed with many young perſons who are in readineſs to reſcue the champion from danger. It appears to have been a very popular paſtime; for the bridge, the wharfs, and the houſes near the river, were crowded with people on this occaſion, who come, ſays the author, to ſee the ſports and make themſelves merry.

"Matthew Paris mentions the quintain by name, but he ſpeaks of it in a curſory manner as a well-known paſtime, and probably would have ſaid nothing about it, had not the following circumſtance given him the occaſion. In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Henry III. the young Londoners, who, he tells us, were expert horſemen, aſſembled together to run at the quintain, and ſet up a peacock as a reward for the beſt performer. The King then keeping his court at Weſtminſter, ſome of his domeſtics came into the city to ſee the paſtime, where they behaved in a very diſorderly manner, and treated the Londoners with much inſolence *, which they reſented by beating them ſoundly; the King, however, was incenſed at the indignity put upon his ſervants, and not taking

* "Calling them *cowardly knaves* and *raſcally clowns*. Some have thought theſe fellows were ſent thither purpoſely to promote a quarrel, it being known that the King was angry with the citizens of London for refuſing to join in the cruſade. Strype's edit. of Stow's Survey, &c."

into

into conſideration the provocation on their parts, fined the city one thouſand marks." *P.* 92.

" 'This exerciſe of running at the 'quintain, was practiſed at London, 'as well in the ſummer as in the win-'ter, but eſpecially at the feaſt of 'Chriſtmas. I have ſeen,' continues my author (Stow), 'a quintain ſet upon 'Cornhill by Leadenhall, where the at-'tendants of the lords of merry diſ-'ports have run and made great paſ-'time; for he that hit not the broad 'end of the quintain was laughed to 'ſcorn, and he that hit it full, if he 'rode not the faſter, had a ſound blow 'upon his neck with a bag full of ſand 'hanged on the other end:' but the form of the modern quintain is more fully deſcribed by Dr. Plott: 'They 'firſt,' ſays he, 'ſet a poſt perpendi-'cularly into the ground, and then 'place a ſlender piece of timber on 'the top of it on a ſpindle, with a 'board nailed to it on one end, and a 'bag of ſand hanging at the other; 'againſt this board they anciently rode 'with ſpears. Now, as I ſaw it at 'Deddington, in this county, only with 'ſtrong ſtaves, which violently bring-'ing about the bag of ſand, if they 'make not good ſpeed away it ſtrikes 'them in the neck or ſhoulders, and 'ſometimes knocks them off their 'horſes; the great deſign of this ſport 'being to try the agility both of horſe 'and man, and to break the board. 'It is now,' adds he, 'only in requeſt 'at marriages, and ſet up in the way 'for young men to ride at as they 'carry home the bride, he that breaks 'the board being counted the beſt 'man.'

" Among other ſports exhibited for the amuſement of Queen Elizabeth, during her reſidence at Kenelworth Caſtle, was, ſays Laneham, 'a ſolemn 'country bridal; when in the Caſtle 'was ſet up a comely quintane for feats 'at armes, where, in a great company 'of young men and laſſeſs, the bride-'groom had the firſt courſe at the quin-'tane, and broke his ſpear *tres hardi-'ment*. But his mare in his manage 'did a little ſtumble, that much adoe 'had his manhood to ſit in his ſaddle. 'But after the bridegroom had made 'his courſe, ran the reſt of the band, 'awhile in ſome order, but ſoon after 'tag and rag, cut and long tail; where 'the ſpeciality of the ſport was to ſee 'how ſome for his ſlackneſs had a 'good bob with the bag, and ſome for 'his haſte to topple downright, and 'come tumbling to the poſt: ſome 'ſtriving ſo much at the firſt ſetting 'out, that it ſeemed a queſtion be-'tween man and beaſt, whether the 'race ſhould be performed on horſe-'back or on foot; and ſome put forth 'with ſpurs would run his race byas 'among the thickeſt of the throng, 'that down they came together hand 'over head. Another, while he directed 'his courſe to the quintane, his judg-'ment would carry him to a mare 'among the people; another would 'run and miſs the quintane with his 'ſtaff, and hit the board with his 'head *.' This whimſical deſcription may poſſibly be ſomewhat exaggerated, but no doubt the inexpertneſs of the riders ſubjected them to many laugh-able accidents." *P.* 93.

SHOWS—PAGEANTS, &c.

" MANY of theſe ſtately ſhows are deſcribed at length by Hall and Holin-ſhed; and, as ſome of my readers may not have thoſe authors near at hand, I will ſubjoin the account of two of them in Hall's own words. In the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII. his Majeſty kept his Chriſtmas at Greenwich; and on twelfth night 'there came,' ſays the hiſtorian, 'into 'the great hall, a mount, called the '*riche mount*. This mount was ſet full 'of riche flowers of ſilke, and eſpe-'cially of brome ſlippes full of poddes, 'the branches were grene ſattin, and 'the flowers flat gold of damaſke, 'which ſignified *Plantagenet:* on the 'top ſtood a goodly bekon giving 'light, rounde above the bekon ſat the 'Kyng and five other al in coates and 'cappes of right crimoſin velvet, em-'broudered with flat golde of damaſke, 'their coates ſet full of ſpangelles of 'gold; and foure woodhouſes † drew 'the mount 'till it came before the 'Queen,

* " Laneham's account of the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenelworth. See her Progreſſes, publiſhed by Mr. Nichols, vol. i. fol. 249."

† " The *woodhouſes*, or *wodehouſes*, as they are ſometimes called, were wild or

'Queen, and then the Kyng and his 'compaigne discended and daunced; 'then suddainly the mount opened, 'and out came six ladies all in crimo- 'sin, satin, and plunket, embroudered 'with golde and perle, with Frenche 'hoodes on their heddes, and they 'daunced alone. Then the lordes of 'the mount tooke the ladies and daun- 'ced together, and the ladies re-enter- 'ed, and the mount closed, and so 'was conveyed out of the hall.'

"In the tenth year of the same king's reign, in honour of his sister the Princess Mary's marriage with the King of France, there was exhibited in the great hall at Greenwich, 'a rock 'ful of al maner of stones very artifi- 'cially made, and on the top stood five 'trees: the first was an olive tree, on 'which hanged a shield of the armes 'of the church of Rome; the second 'was a pyne aple tree, with the armes 'of the Emperor; the third was a 'rosyer, with the armes of England; 'the fourth a braunche of lylies, bear- 'ing the armes of France; and the 'fifth a pomegranet tree, bearing the 'armes of Spayn; in token that all 'these five potentates were joined to- 'gether in one league against the ene- 'mies of Christe's fayth: in and upon 'the middes of the rock satte a fayre 'lady, richely appareyled, with a dol- 'phin in her lap. In this rock were 'ladies and gentlemen appareled in 'crimosyn sattyn, covered over with 'floures of purple satyn, embroudered 'with wrethes of gold knit together 'with golden laces, and on every floure 'a hart of gold moving. The ladies' 'tyer * was after the fashion of Inde, 'with kerchiefes of pleasaunce hached † 'with syne gold, and set with letters 'of Greeke in gold of bullion, and the 'edges of their kerchiefes were gar- 'nished with hanging perle. These 'gentlemen and ladyes sate on the 'neyther part of the rock, and out of 'a cave in the same rock came ten 'knightes armed at all poyntes, and 'faughte together a fayre tournay. 'And when they were severed and de- 'parted, the disguysers dissended from 'the rock and daunced a great space, 'and sodeynly the rock moved and re- 'ceaved the disguysers, and immedi- 'ately closed agyan. Then entred a 'person called *Report*, appareled in 'crymosyn satin full of tongues, sit- 'ting on a flying horse with wynges 'and feete of gold called *Pegasus*; 'this person in Frenche declared the 'meaning of the rocks, the trees, and 'the tourney.'

"Among the pastimes exhibited for the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth during her stay at Kenelworth Castle, Warwickshire, was a kind of historical play, or *old florial show*, performed by certain persons who came for that purpose from Coventry. The subject of this show was the massacre of the Danes, a memorable event in the English history, which was expressed 'in 'action and in rhimes.' It is said to have been annually acted in the town of Coventry, according to ancient custom, but that it was suppressed soon after the Reformation, at the instance of some of their preachers, whose good intention the townspeople did not deny, but complained of their severity, urging in behalf of the show, that it was 'without ill example of manners, pa- 'pistry, or any superstition.' The rhimes originally belonging to the play, I presume, were omitted upon the above-mentioned occasion, for it appears to have been performed without any recitation in mere dumb show, and consisted of hot skirmishes and furious encounters between the English and the Danish forces: first by the *launce knights* on horseback, armed with spears and shields, who being many of them

or savage men; and in this instance, men dressed up with skins, or rugs resembling skins, so as to appear like savages. These pageants were frequently moveable, and drawn upon wheels. In honour of the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales with Catherine of Spain, there were three pageants exhibited in Westminster Hall, which succeeded each other, and were all of them drawn upon wheels: the first was a castle with ladies; the second a ship in full sail, that cast anchor near the castle; and the third a mountain with several armed knights upon it, who stormed the castle, and obliged the ladies to surrender. The show ended in a dance, and the pageantry disappeared. MS. Harl. 69, page 31."

* "Head-dress."

† "*Pleasaunce* was a fine thin species of gauze, which was striped with gold."

diſmounted, fought with ſwords and targets. Then followed two 'hoſts of 'footmen,' one after the other; firſt marching in ranks, then turning about in a warlike manner, they changed their form from ranks into ſquadrons, then into triangles, then into rings, and then 'winding out again they joined 'in battle; twice the Danes had the 'better, but at the laſt conflict they 'were beaten down, overcome, and 'many of them led captive for triumph 'by our Engliſh women*'." *P.* 124.

MINSTRELS—FLATTERERS—SATIRISTS—FEMALE MINSTRELS.

"IT is ſaid of William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely, chancellor and juſticiary of England, and a great favourite of Richard I. that he kept a number of poets in his pay, to make ſongs and poems in his praiſe; and alſo, that with great gifts he allured many of the beſt ſingers and minſtrels from the continent, to ſing thoſe ſongs in the public ſtreets of the principal cities in England. It was, on the other hand, a very dangerous employment to cenſure the characters of great perſonages, or hold their actions up to ridicule; for, though the ſatiriſt might be ſecure at the moment, he was uncertain that fortune would not one day or another put him into the power of his adverſary, which was the caſe with Luke de Barra, a celebrated Norman minſtrel; who, in his ſongs having made very free with the character of Henry I. of England, by ſome untoward accident fell into the hands of the irritated monarch. He condemned him to have his eyes pulled out; and, when the Earl of Flanders, who was preſent, pleaded warmly in his favour, the King replied: 'This man, being a wit, a 'poet, and a minſtrel, compoſed many 'indecent ſongs againſt me, and ſung 'them openly to the great entertain-'ment of mine enemies; and, ſince 'it has pleaſed God to deliver him into 'my hands, I will puniſh him, to de-'ter others from the like petulance.' The cruel ſentence was executed, and the miſerable ſatiriſt died ſoon after with the wounds he had received in ſtruggling with the executioner. The gratification of a mean revenge is a ſtrong mark of a little mind; and this inhumanity reflects great diſcredit upon the King: it would have been noble in him to have pardoned the unfortunate culprit. Again, in the reign of King Edward II. at the ſolemnization of the feaſt of Pentecoſt in the great hall at Weſtminſter, when that prince was ſeated at dinner in royal ſtate, and attended by the peers of the realm, a woman habited like a minſtrel, riding upon a great horſe trapped in the minſtrel faſhion, entered the hall, and, going round the ſeveral tables, imitated the geſtures of a mimic, and at length mounted the ſteps to the royal table, upon which ſhe depoſited a letter; and, having ſo done, ſhe turned her horſe, and, ſaluting all the company, retired. The letter was found to contain ſome very ſevere reflections upon the conduct of the Monarch, which greatly angered him; and the actreſs, being arreſted by his command, diſcovered the author of the letter, who acknowledged the offence, and was pardoned; but the doorkeeper, being reprimanded on account of her admiſſion, excuſed himſelf, by declaring it had never been cuſtomary to prevent the entry of minſtrels and perſons in diſguiſements, upon the ſuppoſition that they came for the entertainment of his Majeſty. This woman had probably aſſumed the habit of a man, and a female was choſen upon this occaſion, according to the opinion of an eminent modern author†, becauſe, upon detection, her ſex might plead for her, and diſarm the King's reſentment. It is, however, certain, that at this time, and long before it, there were women who practiſed the minſtrel's art, or at leaſt ſome branches of it. We read of the glee-maidens, or female minſtrels, in the Saxon records; and I believe, that their province in general was to dance and to

* "Her Majeſty was much pleaſed with this performance, 'whereat,' ſays my author, 'ſhe laughed well,' and rewarded the actors with two bucks, and five marks in money; and with this munificence they were highly ſatisfied. Laneham, ut ſupra."

† "Dr. Percy, biſhop of Dromore, in his Eſſay upon Ancient Minſtrels, prefixed to the Reliques of Ancient Poetry."

tumble;

tumble; whence they acquired the name of *tombleſteres*, and *faylours* *, in the time of Chaucer, who uſes both theſe denominations." *P.* 143.

DANCING—TUMBLING.

"DANCING, in former times, was cloſely connected with thoſe feats of activity now called *vaulting* and *tumbling*; and ſuch exertions often formed part of the dances that were publicly exhibited by the gleeman and the minſtrels; for which reaſon, the Anglo-Saxon writers frequently uſed the terms of *leaping* and *tumbling* for *dancing*. Both the phraſes occur in the Saxon verſions of Saint Mark's Goſpel; where it is ſaid of the daughter of Herodias, that ſhe *vaulted*, or *tumbled*, inſtead of *danced*, before King Herod. Theſe interpretations of the Sacred Text might eaſily ariſe from a miſconception of the tranſlators, who, ſuppoſing that no common dancing could have attracted the attention of the monarch ſo potently, or extorted from him the promiſe of a reward ſo extenſive as that they found ſtated in the record, therefore referred the performance to ſome wonderful diſplayments of activity, reſembling thoſe themſelves might have ſeen exhibited by the glee-maidens, on occaſions of ſolemnity, in the courts of the Saxon potentates. We may alſo obſerve, that the like explication of the paſſage was not only received in the Saxon verſions of the Goſpel, but continued in thoſe of much more modern date; and, agreeably to the ſame idea, many of the illuminators, in depicting this part of the Holy Hiſtory, have repreſented the damſel in the action of tumbling, or, at leaſt, of walking upon her hands †; and thus we find her drawn into two examples given on the middle of the eighteenth plate; the firſt, where her ſervant is ſtanding by her ſide, is taken from a ſeries of Scripture hiſtories, written and illuminated at the commencement of the thirteenth century; and the ſecond, from a book of prayers, more modern than the former by almoſt one hundred and fifty years.

"The exhibition of dancing, connected with leaping and tumbling, for the entertainment of princes and noblemen on occaſions of feſtivity, is of high antiquity. Homer mentions two dancing tumblers, who ſtood upon their heads, and moved about to the meaſure of a ſong, for the diverſion of Menelaüs and his courtiers, at the celebration of his daughter's nuptials. It ſeems that the aſtoniſhment excited by the difficulty of ſuch performances, obviated the abſurdity, and rendered them agreeable to perſons of rank and affluence. The Saxon princes encouraged the dancers and tumblers, and the courts of the Norman monarchs were crowded with them: we have, indeed, but few of their exertions particularized; for, the monks, through whoſe medium the hiſtories of the middle ages have generally been conveyed to us, were their profeſſed enemies: it is certain, however, notwithſtanding the cenſure promulgated in their diſfavour, that they ſtood their ground, and were not only well received, but even retained, in the houſes of the opulent. No doubt they were then, as in the preſent day, an immoral and diſſolute ſet of beings, who, to promote merriment, frequently deſcended to the loweſt kinds of buffoonery. We read, for inſtance, of a tumbler, in the reign of Edward II. who rode before his Majeſty, and frequently fell from his horſe in ſuch a manner, that the King was highly diverted, and laughed exceedingly, and

* "From *ſalio*, to leap or dance."

† "Mr. Brand, in his edition of Bourne's Vulgar Antiquities, has quoted one in old Engliſh, that reads thus: '*When the* daughter *of* Herodyas *was in* 'comyn, *and had* tombylde *and plefide* Harowde.' I have before me a MS. in French, of the thirteenth century, written by ſome eccleſiaſtic, which relates to the church faſts and feſtivals. Speaking of the death of John Baptiſt, and finding this tumbling damſel to have been the cauſe, the pious author treats her with much contempt, as though ſhe had been one of the dancing girls belonging to a company of jugglers, who in his time, it ſeems, were not conſidered as paragons of virtue any more than they are in the preſent day. He ſays of her, '*Bien ſaveit* treſchier *e* tumber;' which may be rendered, 'She was well 'ſkilled in tumbling and cheating tricks.' MS. Harl. 2253. fol. 45."

rewarded the performer with the ſum of twenty ſhillings, which at that period was a very conſiderable donation; and it ſhould ſeem that theſe artiſts were really famous mirth-makers; for, one of them had the addreſs to excite the merriment of that ſolemn bigot Queen Mary. 'After her Ma-'jeſty,' obſerves a late writer, 'had re-'viewed the royal penſioners in Green-'wich Park, there came a tumbler, 'and played many pretty feats, the 'Queen and Cardinal Pole looking on; 'whereat ſhe was obſerved to laugh 'heartily'." *P.* 162.

THE SWORD-DANCE.

"THERE is a dance which was probably in great repute among the Anglo-Saxons, becauſe it was derived from their anceſtors the ancient Germans; it is called *the ſword-dance;* and the performance is thus deſcribed by Tacitus: 'One public diverſion was 'conſtantly exhibited at all their meet-'ings; young men, who, by frequent 'exerciſe, have attained to great per-'fection in that paſtime, ſtrip them-'ſelves, and dance among the points 'of ſwords and ſpears with moſt won-'derful agility, and even with the moſt 'elegant and graceful motions. They 'do not perform this dance for hire, 'but for the entertainment of the ſpec-'tators, eſteeming their applauſe a ſuf-'ficient reward.' This dance continues to be practiſed in the northern parts of England about Chriſtmas time, when, ſays a modern author, 'the fool-plough 'goes about; a pageant that conſiſts 'of a number of ſword-dancers drag-'ging a plough, with muſic.' The writer then tells us that he had ſeen this dance performed very frequently, with little or no variation from the ancient method, excepting only that the dancers of the preſent day, when they have formed their ſwords into a figure, lay them upon the ground, and dance round them.

"I have not been fortunate enough to meet with any delineation that accords with the foregoing deſcriptions of the ſword-dance; but in a Saxon manuſcript of the ninth century, a military dance of a different kind occurs. It is exceedingly curious, and has not, that I recollect, been mentioned by any of our writers. The drawing is copied upon the eighteenth plate; where two men, equipped in martial habits, and each of them armed with a ſword and a ſhield, are engaged in a combat; the performance is enlivened by the ſound of an horn; the muſician acts in a double capacity, and is, together with a female aſſiſtant, dancing round them to the cadence of the muſic; and probably the actions of the combatants were alſo regulated by the ſame meaſure.

"Early in the laſt century, and, I doubt not, long before that period, a ſpecies of ſword-dance, uſually performed by young women, conſtituted a part of the juggler's exhibition at Bartholomew Fair. I have before me two bills of the ſhows there preſented ſome time in the reign of Queen Anne. The one ſpeaks of 'dancing with ſe-'veral naked ſwords, performed by a 'child of eight years of age;' which, the ſhowman aſſures us, had given 'ſatisfaction to all perſons.' The other, put forth, it ſeems, by one who belonged to Sadler's Wells, promiſes the company, that they ſhall ſee 'a young 'woman dance with the ſwords, and 'upon a ladder, ſurpaſſing all her ſex*.' About thirty years back, I remember to have ſeen at Flockton's, a much noted but very clumſy juggler, a girl about eighteen or twenty years of age, who came upon the ſtage with four naked ſwords, two in each hand; when the muſic played, ſhe turned round with great ſwiftneſs, and formed a great variety of figures with the ſwords, holding them over head, down by her ſides, behind her, and occaſionally ſhe thruſt them in her boſom. The dance generally continued about ten or twelve minutes; and, when it was finiſhed, ſhe ſtopped ſuddenly, without appearing to be in the leaſt giddy from the conſtant reiteration of the ſame motion." *P.* 165.

* "Both theſe bills were printed in the reign of Queen Anne; the firſt belonged to a ſhowman named Crawley, and the ſecond to James Miles, from Sadler's Wells, who calls his theatre a *muſic-booth*, and the exhibition conſiſted chiefly of dancing. The originals are in the Harleian Library, and the volume containing them is marked 5931."

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES ON THE ROPE.

" WHEN Iſabel of Bavaria, queen to Charles VI. of France, made her public entry into Paris, among other extraordinary exhibitions prepared for her reception was the following, recorded by Froiſſart, who was himſelf a witneſs to the fact: 'There was a 'mayſter came out of Geane; he had 'tied a corde upon the hygheſt houſe 'on the brydge of Saynt Michell over 'all the houſes, and the other ende 'was tyed to the hygheſt tower of our 'Ladye's Churche; and, as the Quene 'paſſed by, and was in the great ſtreat 'called Our Ladye's Strete; bycauſe 'it was late, this ſayd mayſter, wyth 'two brinnynge* candelles in hys 'handes, iſſued out of a littel ſtage 'that he had made on the heyght of 'our Lady's tower, ſynginge as he 'went upon the cord all alonge the 'great ſtrete, ſo that all that ſawe him 'hadde marvayle how it might be; 'and he bore ſtill in hys handes the 'two brinnynge candelles, ſo that he 'myght be well ſene all over Parys, 'and two myles without the city. He 'was ſuch a tombler, that his lightneſſe 'was greatly praiſed †.'

" A performance much reſembling the foregoing was exhibited before King Edward VI. at the time he paſſed in proceſſion through the city of London, previous to his coronation. 'When the King,' ſays the author, 'was advanced almoſt to St. George's 'church ‡, in Paul's Churchyard, there 'was a rope as great as the cable of a 'ſhip, ſtretched in length from the 'battlements of Paul's ſteeple, with a 'great anchor at one end faſtened a 'little before the Dean of Paul's houſe-'gate; and, when his Majeſty ap-'proached near the ſame, there came 'a man, a ſtranger, being a native of 'Arragon, lying on the rope, his head 'forward, caſting his arms and legs 'abroad, running on his breaſt on the 'rope from the battlements to the 'ground, as if it had been an arrow 'out of a bow, and ſtayed on the 'ground. Then he came to the King's 'Majeſty, and kiſſed his foot; and ſo, 'after certain words to his Highneſs, 'he departed from him again, and 'went upwards upon the rope till he 'came over the midſt of the church-'yard; where he, having a rope about 'him, played certain myſteries on the 'rope, as tumbling, and caſting one 'leg from another. Then took he the 'rope, and tied it to the cable, and 'tied himſelf by the right leg a little 'ſpace beneath the wriſt of the foot, 'and hung by one leg a certain ſpace, 'and after recovered himſelf again with 'the ſaid rope, and unknit the knot, 'and came down again. Which ſtayed 'his Majeſty, with all the train, a good 'ſpace of time.'

" This trick was repeated, though probably by another performer, in the reign of Queen Mary; for, according to Holinſhed, among the various ſhows prepared for the reception of Philip King of Spain, was one of a man who 'came downe upon a rope, tied to the 'battlement of Saint Paule's Church, 'with his head before, neither ſtaieing 'himſelf with hand or foot; which,' adds the author, 'ſhortlie after coſt him 'his life'." *P.* 167.

" To the foregoing extraordinary exhibitions we may add another equally dangerous, but executed without the aſſiſtance of a rope. It was performed in

* " Burning or lighted candles, in the French *chierges ardans.*"

† " In the French, *Molt fiſt d'appertices tant que la legierete de lui, & toutes ſes œuvres furent molt priſées;* 'He gave them many proofs of his ſkill, ſo that his 'agility and all his performances were highly eſteemed.' The manner in which this extraordinary feat was carried into execution is not ſo clear as might be wiſhed. The tranſlation juſtifies the idea of his *walking* down the rope; but the words of Froiſſart are, S'ASSIT *ſur cel corde, &—il* vint *tout au long de la rue;* that is, literally, *he* ſeated *himſelf upon the cord, and he* came *all along the ſtreet;* which indicates his ſliding down, and then the trick will bear a cloſe reſemblance to thoſe that follow: but St. Foix, on the authority of another hiſtorian, ſays, he deſcended, dancing upon the cord, and paſſing between the curtains of blue taffety, ornamented with large fleurs-de-lis of gold, which covered the bridge; he placed a crown upon the head of Iſabel, and then remounted upon the cord. Eſſais ſur Paris, vol. ii. p. 42."

‡ " It ſhould be St. Gregory's church, which ſtood on the ſouth ſide of St. Paul's, nearly oppoſite to the Dean's Gateway."

in the preſence of Queen Mary in her paſſage through London to Weſtminſter, and is thus deſcribed by Holinſhed: 'When ſhe came to Saint Paule's 'Churchyard againſt the ſchool, Maſter Heywood ſat in a pageant under 'a vine, and made to her an oration in 'Latin; and then there was one Peter, 'a Dutchman, that ſtoode upon the 'weathercocke of Saint Paul's ſteeple, 'holding a ſtreamer in his hands of five 'yards long, and waving thereof. He 'ſometimes ſtood on one foot, and 'ſhook the other, and then he kneeled 'on his knees to the great marvell of 'all the people. He had made two 'ſcaffolds under him; one above the 'croſs, having torches and ſtreamers 'ſet upon it; and another over the 'ball of the croſs, likewiſe ſet with 'ſtreamers and torches, which could 'not burn, the wind was ſo great'." *P.* 169.

THE EGG-DANCE, &c.

"I AM not able to aſcertain the antiquity of this dance. The indication of ſuch a performance occurs in an old comedy written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where we meet with theſe lines:

'Upon my one foote pretely I can
hoppe,
'And daunce it trimley about an
egge.'

"Dancing upon one foot was exhibited by the Saxon glee-men, and probably by the Norman minſtrels, but more eſpecially by the women-dancers, who might thence acquire the name of *Hoppeſteres*, which is given by Chaucer. A repreſentation of this dance, taken from a manuſcript of the tenth century, appears upon the top of the ſeventeenth plate, where the glee-man is performing to the ſound of the harp.

"Hopping matches for prizes were occaſionally made in the ſixteenth century, as we learn from John Heywoode, the epigrammatiſt. In his Proverbs are the following lines:

'Where wooers hoppe in and out, long
time may bring
'Him that hoppeth beſt at laſt to have
the ring—
'—I hoppyng without for a ringe of a
ruſhe.'

And again, in a play by the ſame author, one of the characters is directed 'to hop upon one foot;' and another ſays,

'Here were a hopper to hop for the
ring.'

"But to return to the egg-dance. This performance was common enough about thirty years back, and was well received at Sadler's Wells; where I ſaw it exhibited, not by ſimply hopping round a ſingle egg, but in a manner that much increaſed the difficulty. A number of eggs, I do not preciſely recollect how many, but I believe about twelve or fourteen, were placed at certain diſtances marked upon the ſtage; the dancer, taking his ſtand, was blindfolded; and, a hornpipe being played in the orcheſtra, he went through all the paces and figures of the dance, paſſing backwards and forwards between the eggs without touching one of them." *P.* 172.

"Many of the ancient dances were of a jocular kind, and ſometimes executed by one perſon: we have, for inſtance, an account of a man who danced upon a table before King Edward II. The particulars of the dance are not ſpecified; but it is ſaid that his Majeſty laughed very heartily at the performance: it probably conſiſted of quaint attitudes and ridiculous geſticulations. The King, however, was ſo delighted, that he gave a reward of fifty ſhillings to the dancer, which was a great ſum in thoſe days. A few years ago, there was a fellow that uſed to frequent the different public houſes in the metropolis, who, mounting a table, would ſtand upon his head with his feet towards the ceiling, and make all the different ſteps of an hornpipe upon it for the diverſion of the company*." *P.* 174.

* "His method of performing was to place a porter pot upon the table, raiſed high enough for his feet to touch the ceiling, when his head was upon the pot. I have been told that many publicans would not permit him to come into their houſes, becauſe he had damaged the ceiling, and in ſome places danced part of it down."

THE

THE MOUNTEBANK—TINKER—FIRE-EATER.

"I MAY here mention a ſtage performer whoſe ſhow is uſually enlivened with mimicry, muſic, and tumbling; I mean the mountebank. It is uncertain at what period this vagrant dealer in phyſic made his appearance in England: it is clear, however, that he figured away with much ſucceſs in this country during the two laſt centuries: he called to his aſſiſtance ſome of the performances practiſed by the jugglers; and the bourdour, or merry-andrew, ſeems to have been his inſeparable companion; hence it is ſaid in an old ballad:

'A mountebank without his fool
'Is in a ſorrowful caſe.'

The mountebanks uſually preface the vending of their medicines with pompous orations, in which they pay as little regard to truth as to propriety. Shakeſpeare ſpeaks of theſe wandering empirics in very diſreſpectful terms:

'As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
'Diſguiſed cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
'And many ſuch-like libertines of ſin.'

In the reign of James II. 'Hans Buling, 'a Dutchman, was well known in London as a mountebank. He was,' ſays a modern writer, 'an odd figure of a 'man, and extremely fantaſtical in his 'dreſs; he was attended by a monkey, 'which he had trained to act the part 'of a juck-pudding, a part which he 'had formerly acted himſelf, and which 'was more natural to him than that of 'a profeſſor of phyſic *.' The ignorance and the impudence of the mountebanks are ridiculed in the Spectator, and eſpecially in that paper which concludes with an anecdote of one who exhibited at Hammerſmith †: he told his audience that he had been 'born 'and bred there, and, having a ſpecial 'regard for the place of his nativity, 'he was determined to make a preſent 'of five ſhillings to as many as would 'accept it; the whole crowd ſtood 'agape, and ready to take the doctor 'at his word; when, putting his hand 'into a long bag, as every one was expecting his crown piece, he drew out 'a handful of little packets, each of 'which, he informed the ſpectators, 'was conſtantly ſold for five ſhillings 'and ſixpence, but that he would bate 'the odd five ſhillings to every inhabitant of that place. The whole aſſembly immediately cloſed with this 'generous offer, and took off all his 'phyſic, after the doctor had made 'them vouch that there were no foreigners among them, but that they 'were all Hammerſmith men.'

"Another itinerant, who ſeems in ſome degree to have rivalled the lower claſſes of the jugglers, was the tinker; and accordingly he is included, with them and the minſtrels, in the act againſt vagrants, eſtabliſhed by the authority of Queen Elizabeth. His performances were uſually exhibited at fairs, wakes, and other places of public reſort: they conſiſted in low buffoonery and ludicrous tricks to engage the attention and move the laughter of the populace. Some of them are ſpecified in the following ſpeech from an old dramatic performance: 'This, 'Madame, is the tinker of Twitnam. 'I have ſeene him licke out burning 'firebrands with his tongue, drink two-pence from the bottome of a full 'pottle of ale, fight with a maſty ‡, 'and ſtroke his muſtachoes with his 'bloody-bitten fiſt, and ſing as merrily 'as the ſobereſt quereſter.'

"The firſt article in the foregoing quotation brings to my recollection the extraordinary performances of a profeſſed fire-eater, whoſe name was Powel, well known in different parts of the kingdom about forty years ago. Among other wonderful facts, I ſaw him do the following: He ate the burning coals from the fire; he put a large bunch of matches lighted into his mouth, and blew the ſmoke of the ſulphur through his noſtrils; he carried a red-hot heater round the room in his teeth; and broiled a piece of beef-ſteak upon his tongue §. By way of

* "Granger's Biographical Hiſtory, vol. iv. p. 350."

† "Vol. viii. No. 572; ſee alſo vol. vi. No. 444."

‡ "Or maſtiff dog."

§ "To perform this, he lighted a piece of charcoal, which he put into his mouth beneath his tongue; the beef was laid upon the top; and one of the ſpectators with a pair of bellows blew upon the charcoal, to prevent the heat decreaſing, till the meat was ſufficiently broiled."

conclufion,

concluſion, he made a compoſition of pitch, brimſtone, and other combuſtibles, to which he added ſeveral pieces of lead; the whole was melted in an iron ladle, and then ſet on fire; this he called his ſoup; and taking it out of the ladle with a ſpoon of the ſame metal, he ate it in its ſtate of liquefaction, and blazing furiouſly, without appearing to ſuſtain the leaſt injury. And here we may add the whimſical trickery of a contemporary artiſt, equal to the above in celebrity, who amuſed the public, and filled his pockets, by eating ſtones, which it is ſaid he abſolutely cracked between his teeth, and afterwards ſwallowed." *P.* 179.

(To be continued.)

XCVI. *Storch's Picture of Peterſburg.* (Continued from p. 470.)

THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY.

"THE Ruſſian Academy is devoted to the cultivation and fixation of the mother tongue. It aroſe in the year 1783, at the inſtance of Princeſs Daſhkof, and by the munificence of the Empreſs, who took the infant inſtitution under her patronage, elevated it to the rank of the Imperial Academy, and preſented it with a donation of thirteen thouſand rubles for the purchaſe of a houſe, and five thouſand rubles as its annual revenue. This ſociety is compoſed of ſixty members, elected from the higher orders of perſons, as the beſt adapted to promote its views; it being generally ſuppoſed that among them a language is brought to elegance, ductility, and preciſion; where theſe neglect the vernacular tongue, though it may perhaps, by the efforts of ſcholars, be moulded to ſuit the ſtudied phraſeology of books, yet it will never be rendered a graceful vehicle of refined and familiar converſation. Hence it is that the German language, otherwiſe ſo very much cultivated, is deſtitute of that eaſe, thoſe delicate turns, that capacity for the engaging ſtyle of polite converſation, which is univerſally admired in the French, and which the Germans have ſo frequently in vain attempted to imitate. The Ruſſian language very narrowly eſcaped, from a ſimilar diſpoſition to the Gallomania, being baniſhed from the circles of the polite world; but the patriotic example of the Empreſs reſcued it from that cataſtrophe. Equally familiar with the languages of the moſt cultivated nations, by birth a German, and a Pariſian when ſhe wrote to Voltaire, that extraordinary princeſs, in her writings and converſations, gave the preference to the Ruſſian tongue, as ſhe well knew that her example alone was able to check the infatuated neglect of it among the great. That ſhe knew how to employ the idiom of her adopted country in all its copiouſneſs, and with the fluency and eaſe of a ſkilful artiſt, was every day experienced by thoſe about her, and may yet be ſeen in her written compoſitions: but that ſhe had maſtered it to its utmoſt extent, purſued it into its moſt recondite ſources by making the language her peculiar ſtudy, is perhaps not ſo generally known, and therefore deſerves to be particularly ſhown by the following anecdote, which I relate from the mouth of a credible witneſs.

"The Ruſſian Academy, on ſetting about the compilation of their dictionary, adopted the method of having each letter of the alphabet printed on very large paper, in order that the members and other adepts in the language might write in the margin their additions or remarks, ere the impreſſion was taken off for the public. One of theſe proof ſheets was likewiſe ſent to the Empreſs, after all the inſertions were made, and the letter might be regarded as complete. The proof, on coming back to the Academy, was obſerved to have three words written in the margin, as having been omitted in the ſeries. Of two of them the ſignification was preſently known, but the third ſeemed exotic to all the members that were preſent. The moſt learned of the body applied themſelves with all poſſible pains to decypher the myſterious word: but none of them being able to ſucceed, they had no alternative except that of requeſting an explanation from the great perſonage at whoſe ſuggeſtion the difficulty had occurred. To this they had no other anſwer than a reference to an ancient chronicle, indicating exactly the paſſage where the word, which was deem-

ed highly worthy of being retained, was to be found.

"On this occaſion let me be allowed to draw a ſhort parallel between the two greateſt ſovereigns of the laſt century, who in ſo many other reſpects afford materials for an intereſting compariſon. Frederic II. like his exalted friend Catharine, was fond of the ſciences; like her he patronized and cheriſhed the Muſes; like her, he brought many an offering to their altars. Like that princeſs he ſtrove to diſſeminate knowledge and taſte among his people, uſhering in the bright beams of philoſophy, to diſpel the gloom of prejudice and pedantry, and to dedicate temples to the arts. But Frederic, a German prince, who was ignorant of the language of hi German nation, conceitedly reſolved never to underſtand it, even when it was become worthy of his eſteem, even when his intimates called his attention to the progreſs of his people. Though ſo great a man, he ſuffered himſelf here to be conquered by a prejudice often refuted and now grown obſolete; a prejudice which unhappily deprived the German nation of his foſtering approbation, and robbed it of the incompenſable honour of being able to appropriate to itſelf the greateſt of all royal authors. Catharine II. by birth and education familiar with two languages, learnt the third, the moſt difficult of all, amidſt the tumultuous throng of a brilliant court, amidſt the cares of an immenſe dominion, amidſt the ſhouts of triumph after repeated victories, from a ſenſe of duty, and from a patriotic concern in the improvement of her people." *P.* 302.

LIBRARY OF THE ACADEMY—TANGUTAN AND MONGOLIAN MSS.

"ANOTHER, as yet unexplored, treaſure, excluſively poſſeſſed by this library, conſiſts in a conſiderable collection of Tangutan and Mongolian manuſcripts. They were diſcovered in Siberia in the year 1720, and tranſmitted to St. Peterſburg. Peter the Great tranſmitted a few quires of them to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in order to learn what they contained; and the academicians acquitted themſelves of this commiſſion like true Frenchmen. A certain Abbé Bignon was deputed to ſend the Emperor a tranſlation in the Latin language accompanied with a letter expreſſive of ſome modeſt doubts as to his tranſlation from a language in which ſo few helps were to be obtained. It was afterwards found that there was not one word of it in the original. The Academy at preſent maintains a perſon among theſe tribes, for the purpoſe of ſtudying their language. He is a German, named Jæhrig; I was perſonally acquainted with him during his laſt ſtay at St. Peterſburg. At that time he had been ſixteen years among the Mongoles, was ſo familiar with their manners, and had taken ſuch a liking to them, that our European accommodations were utterly diſagreeable to him. He had even formed ſuch high notions of their wiſdom, as to be fully perſuaded that we of Europe might acquire information in numberleſs reſpects from theſe regions. However, notwithſtanding that he was perfectly maſter of the Mongolian language, it was impoſſible to perceive any conſiſtence in his tranſlations, though he exerted himſelf to the utmoſt in the compoſition of the ſentences. For reaching the force and peculiarities of the original, he had coined a great number of new words; which, notwithſtanding the ſingularity of their ſtamp, were ſometimes generally characteriſtic, but often totally unintelligible. A learned friend of mine at Peterſburg has at preſent one of his manuſcripts in hand, being the tranſlation of a Mongolian writing, which may perhaps one day appear in public, if the attempts of my friend to decipher the frequent ambiguous ſignifications, ſhould at laſt ſucceed. After making a ſhort ſtay in the reſidence, during which Jæhrig had married, he went back to his beloved Mongoles, to paſs the remainder of his life among them. At his departure he conceived a deſign which may turn out very beneficial to the improvement of that people. He took with him a choice collection of good books in various departments of ſcience, in order to tranſlate them there, and diſperſe them among the Mongoles. Among theſe were ſeveral in natural hiſtory and geography, with other elementary books, but no philoſophical works, confidently maintaining that in that branch of human knowledge, his Mongoles were far beyond any thing that the Europeans had to offer." *P.* 317.

MODELS, &c.—GALLERY OF ORIENTAL FIGURES.

" AMONG the numerous models preſerved in the Muſeum, thoſe from the cabinet of Peter the Great are particularly remarkable. Here is ſeen the model of a ſhip of war of 120 guns, and another of a galley of five-and-twenty banks of rowers. Of the remaining works of art diſperſed in various places, I ſhall only mention that ſtupendous piece of mechaniſm, the writing-deſk, already deſcribed, and the mechanical performance of a Ruſſian artiſt. This latter is a repeating watch, of the form and ſize of an egg. The inſide repreſents the ſepulchre of Chriſt, which is cloſed by a ſtone and guarded by two ſoldiers. On opening the watch, the angels appear, the guards fall down, the ſtone vaniſhes, the holy women are ſeen, and the melody of a well-known Ruſſian hymn, ſung at the veſpers of Eaſter-day, is heard. This maſter-piece of mechaniſm was executed by its inventor, under no direction whatever, and without the uſe of the proper tools, within the ſpace of four years.

" A long gallery ſurrounding one of the grand ſaloons, contains a large quantity of oriental dreſſes, ornaments, and utenſils. Here are ſeen Chineſe, Perſians, Morduanes, Samoyedes, Oſtiaks, Kirghiſes, Buryætes, Tunguſes, Yakutans, Tartars, Mongoles, Tſchuktſches, Kurilians, Aleutans, Siberian magicians, as large as life, with their national phyſiognomies, and in their particular habits. 'The eye,' ſays Bacmeiſter, ſpeaking on this ſubject, 'is delighted in ſurveying the variety 'of taſtes that prevails among theſe 'ſeveral tribes; ſome of them adopted 'by neceſſity, and others apparently 'from the mere dictates of fancy. The 'Chineſe and Perſians dreſs in ſilks 'and golden tiſſue, the Samoyedes 'wrap themſelves in the ſkins of wild 'beaſts, the Tartars adorn their perſons with pearls and clothes, the 'Kamtſhadales wear pelices made of 'the ſkins and plumage of water-fowls, 'the Schamanes or magicians are hung 'round with pieces of iron ſtrung together with thongs, the ſhoes of the 'Chineſe ladies are only ſix inches in 'length, and the female Kirghiſes wear 'boots iron-ſhod at the heels, and ſtuck 'round with horſe-nails. Nothing can 'be finer than the ſilks and ſempſtreſs-'works of the Chineſe; yet we cannot 'refuſe our admiration to the induſtry 'of ſuch nations as, inſtead of ſilk and 'needles, employ the ſinews of beaſts 'and the bones of fiſh, and with theſe 'implements execute works which in 'no reſpect yield to embroidery.' And then the vaſt diverſity of phyſiognomies! From the extreme confines of a beautiful form, according to our ideas, through all the gradations of ugly, hagard, ſtupid, ghaſtly, brutiſh, up to the pinnacle of hideous, the human countenance is here ſeen modified. Long and round heads, flat and ſnub noſes, hogs'-eyes and calves'-eyes, bearded and unbearded chins, ſucceed in groteſque viciſſitude.

" In one of the arches are dreſſes, ſtuffs, and utenſils, from Otaheite and the South Sea iſlands; a Kamtſhadale ſledge, with complete harneſs for ſix dogs; and ſimilar curioſities from remote or hitherto unknown countries.

" One of the moſt intereſting apartments of the Muſeum to every claſs of beholders, is unqueſtionably the Cabinet of Peter the Great. The perfect likeneſs, by Count Raſtrelli, in wax, of the Emperor, is here ſeen ſitting under an Imperial canopy. The ſeveral objects with which he is ſurrounded have a ſort of hiſtorical conſequence. The peruke is made of the Tzar's own hair, the clothes, of blue Gros-de-Tours, is the very ſame which he had on at the coronation of his ſpouſe, and the embroidery on it was worked by the hands of that princeſs. The chair is the identical one in which he uſed to be ſeated on ſolemn occaſions. In the ſame room is alſo his complete uniform of the Preobajenſkoi regiment of guards, his gorget, his ſcarf, his ſword, his hat ſhot through with a muſket-ball at the battle of Pultava, and various other articles of dreſs, which by their faſhion and ſimplicity ſpeak the Emperor's turn of mind. In the adjoining room are kept a lathe for turning, and a variety of inſtruments and mechanical tools which Peter was wont to uſe in his hours of recreation. Among a number of productions of his own work is a large luſtre of ivory, pendent from the ceiling. An iron bar, forged by himſelf, in order to encourage the trade in that metal, was in no need of the admonition contained in the

the inſcription to the ſpectator, to reflect on the activity of mind poſſeſſed by that monarch." *P.* 337.

NARISHKIN'S VILLA—PROMENADE—SLEDGE PARTIES.

" THE country-ſeats of the two brothers Nariſhkin, deſerve here particular notice, as being frequented on Sundays by great numbers of the higher claſſes. A friendly invitation, in four different languages, inſcribed over the entrance to the grounds, authorizes every one of decent appearance and behaviour, to amuſe himſelf there in whatever way he pleaſes, without fear of moleſtation. In ſeveral pavilions are muſicians for the benefit of thoſe who chooſe to dance; in others are chairs and ſofas, ready for the reception of any party who wiſh to recreate themſelves by ſedate converſation after roaming about with the great throng; ſome parties take to the ſwings, the bowling-green, and other diverſions; on the canals and lakes are gondolas, ſome conſtructed for rowing, others for ſailing; and, if all this be not enough, refreſhments are ſpread on tables in particular alcoves, or are handed about by ſervants in livery. This noble hoſpitality is by no means unenjoyed; the concourſe of perſons of all deſcriptions, from the ſtar and riband to the plain well-dreſſed burgher, forms ſuch a party-coloured collection, and ſometimes groups are ſo humourouſly contraſted, that for this reaſon alone it is well worth the pains of partaking once in the amuſement.

" The number of theſe ſauntering places in and about the reſidence is ſo great, that we are not yet come near the end of our liſt. Therefore, to ſpare myſelf and the reader the trouble of repetitions, we will take our leave of this branch of public paſtime, in order to entertain ourſelves with another claſs very nearly allied to it.

" Walking has ſome admirers at St. Peterſburg, but driving incomparably more. A convenience which in this extenſive, dirty town, is ſo much a neceſſary, will naturally ſoon degenerate into a luxury. The neceſſity of keeping horſes for uſe is puſhed to the utmoſt extravagance: no where is driving ſo much a diverſion as here.

" It has long been the cuſtom to keep a general promenade on certain holidays. On the firſt of May all the people of faſhion aſſemble in the moſt ſplendid equipages in the woods of Katharinenhof, as it ſhould ſeem, to hail the arrival of ſpring. All that the taſte and expenſe of the wealthy part of the public has to exhibit in theſe particulars, is here to be ſeen, as numbers of new carriages have been kept ſhut up in the coach-houſes till this day; and this train actually determines the faſhion in the ſhape and colour of carriages till the next grand parade. Magnificent as the proceſſion is of ſeveral thouſand equipages, moſtly in the higheſt ſtyle of richneſs and elegance, not leſs, and perhaps ſtill more curious is the end and aim of this choice diverſion. The carriages proceed in three or four rows, cloſe beſide and behind each other; the pleaſure conſiſts in ſeeing and being ſeen, and, after ſome hours ſpent in this manner, every one haſtens home ſatisfied and delighted. The populace, who on this occaſion aſſemble in great multitudes, have here, as uſual, drawn the better lot: jovial and gay, they take their glaſs of brandy, looking from under their tents at the gaudy hoſts of vanity; and to them it is a real comedy. The philoſopher entertains himſelf in contemplating the ſingular contraſts of this prodigious maſs of mortals, compounded of ſuch heterogeneous parts; and every one thinks himſelf well repaid for coming. Similar carriage promenades are held at Eaſter round the ſwings.

" More appropriate and more general than theſe amuſements, is the driving in ſledges; a diverſion of which, even in Germany, nothing more than a very faint idea can be formed. Indeed it is not here the cuſtom, as there, to have ſolemn proceſſions in ſledges; but the nature of our winter, and the fleetneſs of our horſes, confer peculiar charms on this amuſement in Ruſſia. The ſledges here in uſe are extremely ſimple, as the ſhapes of ſhells, gondolas, ſwans, eagles, &c. are thought abſurd and taſteleſs ornaments. Thoſe for two perſons are drawn by a pair of horſes, one being harneſſed in the ſhafts, and the other by his ſide with-

out them to a ſuſpended croſs bar *. The rule is to keep the former in a trot and the other in a gallop. The great intereſt in this winter-ſport conſiſts in the extraordinary ſpeed of driving: to what lengths our iſvoſchtſchiki and horſes have attained in this matter, I ſhall forbear to mention, for fear of loſing all my credit with the reader. The ſledges for a ſingle perſon, made uſe of by our beaux for their morning recreation, are generally very elegant, and their horſes excellent runners: the gentleman guides himſelf, and beſide the horſe rides a huſſar, finely dreſſed, to hold the reins. On pleaſant winter days public ſledge-races are held on the Neva. The courſe is about three hundred fathoms long, and encloſed with railing. The lovers of the ſport and the iſvoſchtſchiki lay bets on the fleetneſs of their horſes, or uſe the courſe merely for their own diverſion. The great concourſe of people aſſembled as ſpectators, for whoſe accommodation likewiſe ſeveral ſcaffolds are erected, is a conſiderable addition to the livelineſs of the ſhow. Driving for pleaſure is not merely confined to one ſex; the ladies are warranted by cuſtom to enjoy this amuſement conſiſtently with the rules of propriety. The principal rendezvous for it is the Peterhof road.

"The Neva and the canals by which St. Peterſburg is interſected, afford the inhabitants the convenience of going, for buſineſs or pleaſure, on the water, in ſuch perfection as can only be enjoyed in very few towns in Europe. We may not only go on pleaſant excurſions to a diſtance from the city and to the iſlands, but even take ſhort paſſages to moſt of the ſtreets. On the ſhores of the Neva plenty of boats are ever in readineſs to take a fare, ſome of them belonging to the public offices, others kept by private perſons. They are of various ſizes, of two, four, ſix, eight, and twelve oars; but their conſtruction is in general the ſame. The after part, juſt before the ſteerſman, is uſually covered with an awning provided with curtains, as a protection from rain. Their appearance is always elegant, but thoſe belonging to the gentry magnificent. The rowers are all ſailors, and dreſſed in uniform, having caps with high plumes of feathers. Their dexterity in rowing is ſuch, that even the Engliſh ſailors acknowledge their ſuperiority. All the motions are directed with the ſtricteſt punctilio by the ſteerſman's orders. At his firſt word of command all the oars are raiſed in the air, at the ſecond they fall at once into the water, and at the third the rowing begins, ſo exactly in time, and with ſuch equal exertions, as if the motion was effected by the ſpring of a machine. When going with the current, and the paſſengers require it, the ſailors ſtrike up a ſong, which the ſteerſman, with a pipe made of birch bark [rojoke] directs and accompanies. All things conſidered, theſe water-parties are to be reckoned among the moſt engaging amuſements of the place." *P.* 440.

PRINCE POTEMKIN'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

"I SHALL conclude this chapter with a ſhort account of the memorable feſtivity given by Prince Potemkin the Taurian, during his laſt return to the reſidence, in honour of the ſovereign of the Ruſſian Empire, in his Pantheon. Crowned with laurels, and weary with conqueſts, the commander haſtened back to the reſidence, to enjoy his triumphs in the ſunſhine of majeſty; and, in the round of rejoicings that awaited his arrival, to forget for a moment the horrors of the enſanguined plain. Some dark forebodings ſeemed to whiſper in his ear that theſe would be the laſt hours he ſhould ever paſs on the brilliant theatre of his greatneſs; and to enjoy them was now his grand object. He formed the plan of an entertainment, which ſhould afford him an opportunity of teſtifying his gratitude to the exalted authoreſs of his proſperity, in his own houſe, in preſence of the aſſembled court. It was grand and extraordinary, like all his other plans. A whole month elapſed in preparations; artiſts of all denominations were conſtantly employed; whole ſhops and warehouſes were

* "The Ruſſian harneſs has ſeveral peculiarities extremely difficult to be deſcribed; it is ſaid, however, to be excellently calculated for the benefit of the horſe. Perhaps it may not be improper to remark, that the Ruſſians are univerſally well ſkilled in the treatment of horſes."

emptied

emptied of their goods for furniſhing what was wanted; ſome hundreds of perſons aſſembled daily to work in preparing for the banquet; and each of theſe days was a brilliant holiday. At length the moment arrived which had kept the whole town on the ſtretch of expectation from the preparatives they had ſeen. The promiſe of the Empreſs and the Imperial family to grace this day by their preſence, was given; the court, the foreign miniſters, the nobility, and a great number of reſpectable perſons of both ſexes were invited. About ſix in the evening the company aſſembled in maſquerade habits. A ſignal being given as the Empreſs ſtepped into her carriage, the treat prepared for the populace, in the ſquare before the palace, was uncovered to the greedy multitude, who were aſſembled on the occaſion in prodigious numbers. Great heaps of all the ſeveral articles of clothes, lofty pyramids of eatables, two oxen roaſted whole, and an ample ſtore of liquors, beſides a couple of fountains ſpouting wine, were here delivered as a prey to the rapacious mob.

"The inſtant the Empreſs ſet her foot in the veſtibule, a ſolemn ſymphony began, the ſwelling notes reſounding from the lofty gallery through the grand ſaloon. The orcheſtra conſiſted of three hundred performers, vocal and inſtrumental, in enchanting viciſſitudes. In a few minutes the Empreſs advanced into the grand hall, followed by the whole company. Here, having taken her ſeat on an elevated platform, decorated with tranſparent paintings, the company diſperſed among the colonades and into the boxes; on which began the ſecond act of this extraordinary ſpectacle. Four-and-twenty couple of beautiful young ladies and handſome youths of noble families, among whom were the Grand Dukes Alexander and Conſtantine, opened the dances. All were dreſſed in white, and only diſtinguiſhed by the colour of their girdles and ſcarves. The value of their ornaments was eſtimated at ten millions of rubles. The muſic to which they danced was accompanied with ſinging; and the famous artiſt Le Picq concluded the ſcene with a ſolo.

"The company now proceeded to another apartment hung with coſtly tapeſtry. Here ſtood an artificial elephant, his capariſons being ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and other precious ſtones. The Perſian who attended him ſtruck on a bell; and this was the ſignal for another change.

"A curtain ſprung up, and a ſtage magnificently decorated appeared. Two ballets and a dramatical repreſentation here charmed the ſurpriſed audience in a moſt extraordinary manner. Full and harmonious muſic, interrupted by choirs of ſingers, moſt delightful dancing, an exceſſive profuſion of pomp, and a diſplay of all the various national dreſſes of the empire, in their moſt agreeable coſtume, here faſcinated all the ſenſes at once. The play being ended, the company ſeparated, and drew off into all the apartments of the palace. A brilliant illumination now ſtruck the amazed eye wherever it turned. The walls and columns ſeemed to be all on fire; large mirrors fixed in various parts, or placed as pyramids and grottos, multiplied the effect of this unuſual ſight, and even the whole park ſeemed to be ſtrewn with ſparkling ſtones.

"A table ſpread in a manner correſponding with the ſplendour of the feſtivity now awaited the company. Six hundred perſons ſat down to it, and the reſt were ſerved at the ſides and among the pillars of the hall. No other veſſels or implements were uſed but of gold or ſilver: in lieu of the uſual tapers, the table was lighted by coloured vaſes having lamps within. A prodigious number of ſervants in ſumptuous liveries, with the domeſtic officers, were employed in waiting, and in all parts whatever was wanted was had at a nod. Any thing in the whole province of epicuriſm might be aſked for without danger of diſappointment.

"The Empreſs, on that day, made an exception, certainly the firſt for many years, to her ordinary mode of living; by remaining till midnight, that ſhe might not diſturb the ſatisfaction of her hoſt and his company. On her entering again the veſtibule, a choir of human voices began a hymn, the ſubject of which was Catharine's glory. The Empreſs, ſurpriſed and affected, was turning to the Prince, when he, ſuddenly overpowered with his feelings, fell on his knee, ſeized her hand, and moiſtened it with his tears. A gloomy

gloomy preſentiment ſeemed to dart acroſs his mind, as with a faltering voice he for the laſt time expreſſed his gratitude to his generous patroneſs." *P.* 463.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XCVII. *Travels in Greece and Turkey*, undertaken by Order of Louis XVI. and with the Authority of the Ottoman Court. By C. SONNINI, Member of ſeveral ſcientific and literary Societies; of the Societies of Agriculture of Paris, and of the Obſervers of Men. Illuſtrated by Engravings, and a Map of thoſe Countries. Tranſlated from the French. 4to. pp. 561. 2l. 12s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

LIST OF PLATES.

1. *GENERAL Chart of the Levant,*
2. *Firman of Sultan Abdoul Achmet, Emperor of the Turks, delivered to C. Sonnini.*
3. *Scorpion Spider.*
4. *Sea Serpent; Fangri, a Fiſh; Calamary, a Polype.*
5. *Three Fiſhes; Melanurus, Skatari, Cabrilla.*
6. *Dreſs of the Women of the Iſland of Argentiera.*

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. A curſory View of Egypt—Compariſon between Egypt and Greece—Approaching Change in the political Situation of the Greeks.—II. French Trade in the Levant, 1778—Its total Ruin—Writing of the Turks—Departure from Alexandria—Birds.—III. Iſland of Cyprus; its Productions, Trade, &c. —IV. Climate of the Iſland of Cyprus——Inhabitants——Numerous Changes in the Government.——V. Preſent Situation of the Iſland—An enormous Spider.——VI. Coaſt of Caramania—Gulf of Macri.—VII. Rhodes—Its former and preſent State. —VIII. Its ancient Cities—Earthquakes—Natural Hiſtory.—IX. Carpathian Sea—Porto Cavaliere—Cnidus, &c.—X. Philoſophical View of the Iſlands of the Mediterranean — XI. The ſame Subject continued.— XII. Nautical Remarks—Unhappy Situation of the Greeks.—XIII. Capra and Caprone—Calamo—Lero—Natural Hiſtory of Fiſhes.—XIV. Amorgo——Oracle invented by the Greek Monks—Trade of the French and Engliſh in the Levant.——XV. Nanfio—Nio——Sudden Appearance of a new Iſland in 1707—Iſlands of the Gulf of Santorin.—XVI. Iſland of Candia—Remarks on Savary.— XVII. Excurſion to Cape Melecca— The Monks—Agriculture.—XVIII. The Greek Church—Natural Hiſtory.—XIX. Canea—Sant Odero.— XX. Productions of the Iſland of Candia.—XXI. Climate——Agriculture——Honey and Wax.——XXII. Carnivorous Animals—Birds of Prey. ——XXIII. Winter Seaſon in the Archipelago—Argentiera.——XXIV. Feſtival of the Holy Croſs—Greek Churches—Agriculture.—XXV. Silver Mines—Volcanoes—Petrifactions. —XXVI. Women of Argentiera— Polivo, or Burnt Iſland.—XXVII. Manners and Cuſtoms of the Greeks of the Archipelago.—XXVIII The ſame Subject continued.——XXIX. Marriages——Witchcraft.——XXX. Agriculture of the Archipelago—— Birds, &c.——XXXI. Fiſheries.— XXXII. Strait of Polonia—Milo— Mines, &c.—XXXIII. Cove of Patricha—Sifour—Ruins—Serpents.— XXXIV. Policandro—Sikino—Siphanto——Grotto of Antiparos— Paros.—XXXV. Commerce—Iſland of Naxia—Merchandiſe.—XXXVI. Stenoſa—Patmos—Samos—Myconi —Delos, &c.—XXXVII. Scio—Its Trade and Wines——Journey from Tcheſmé to Smyrna——XXXVIII. Obſervations on the Plague—Route from Foglieri to Smyrna—Mitylene —Lemnos—Tenedos—The Dardanelles—Mount Athos, &c.—XXXIX. Salonica—— Excurſion to Mount Olympus.—XL. Devil's Iſlands— General Obſervations on the Archipelago—Arrival in France.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

" IT is more particularly in the iſlands of the Ægean Sea that I have directed my reſearches, in that multitude of groups of lands and rocks, ſcattered without order in the middle of this ſea, as an eternal monument of its conqueſt over the continent. Divided by the ancients into Cylades and Sporades, denominations at preſent forgotten, they are at this day known under the general deſignation of Iſlands of the Archipelago. Although I have not viſited them all, the rather long ſtay which I made in ſome of them, the intercourſe that I had with men who inhabited them, or were perfectly acquainted with them, the information that I acquired in the ſame countries, have enabled me to collect certain particulars reſpecting each of them, and to ſpeak of them with preciſion.

" The iſlands of the Archipelago, moſt of which are remarkable for the fertility and the beauty of their ſoil, celebrated in antiquity, and famed for having given birth to great men, are ſtill at this day important points of eſtabliſhment, communication, or commerce. We have a great intereſt in being well acquainted with them; and I am of opinion, that my work will leave nothing to be wiſhed for in that reſpect. This, at leaſt, is the taſk which I have impoſed on myſelf, and which I have endeavoured to accompliſh.

" We had already ſome general deſcriptions of the iſlands of the Archipelago; one of the moſt extenſive is that of Dapper; it is the work of a geographer who deſcribes what he has not ſeen, and only by copying what others had written before him. Tournefort, that immortal man, full of ſcience and taſte, and whom every traveller who publiſhes his accounts ought to take for a model, has likewiſe deſcribed, but with a different pencil from Dapper, theſe ſame iſlands of the Archipelago of the Levant. But ſince the travels of the French naturaliſt, as well as ſince the deſcription of Dapper, they no longer have the ſame appearance. The change of maſters in ſome, the conſequences of tyranny in all, time and other circumſtances, have introduced differences between former accounts and the narrative which I now preſent. Beſides, I ſhall here repeat what I have already ſaid on the ſubject of my Travels in Egypt, that it is impoſſible for the ſame man to obſerve every thing; the one collects what eſcaped him by whom he was preceded; and, in ſhort, in like manner as painters have their particular ſtyle in repreſenting the ſame ſubject, each obſerver has alſo his manner of ſeeing and deſcribing what he has ſeen; ſo that the ſame object may be perceived under different points of view, and the ſame circumſtance be differently related by ſeveral perſons, and ſtill be intereſting." *P.* xxvii.

" It is not, however, to the iſlands of the Archipelago that my excurſions have been limited, and that my obſervations will be confined: the large and beautiful iſland of Candia, in which I made ſeveral journies, ſome parts of Turkey in Aſia Minor, Macedonia, and the Morea, have been the object of my peregrinations, as they will be the ſubject of my ſtory." *P.* xxx.

" The chart which is annexed to my book, is one of the handſomeſt and moſt complete that has been conſtructed of that extent of ſea and land, which is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Levant. To my own nautical and geographical obſervations, I have added thoſe of the ſeamen, travellers, and geographers, the moſt modern and the moſt eſteemed; and, in order to give an idea of the pains which I have taken to render this chart as minute and correct as poſſible, it will be ſufficient for me to remark that I have employed, for the northern part of Egypt, the particular chart of Lake Menzaleh, which an able officer of artillery, the General of Diviſion Andréoſſy, inſpector-general of the corps of artillery, has very recently publiſhed, at the end of two excellent memoirs, reſpecting ſome points of Lower Egypt *.

" Nor to this alone has the aſſiſtance which I have received from General

* " Mémoire ſur le Lac Menzaleh, d'après la Reconnoiſſance fait en Vendémiaire, an 7. Mémoire ſur la Vallée des Lacs de Natron, et celle du Fleuve ſans Eau, d'après la Reconnoiſſance fait les 4, 5, 6, 7, et 8 Pluviôſe, an 7.—Paris, Didot aîné, an 8."

Andréoſſy

Andréoſſy been confined; he has been ſo kind as to communicate to me, and to permit me to add to my chart the manuſcript plan, which he himſelf took of the part of the coaſt of Egypt comprehended between Damietta and Roſſetta; ſo that this extent of the ſhores of the Mediterranean, hitherto thrown on our charts, as at random, and with which it never was more important to us to be well acquainted, is that which is traced with the greateſt exactneſs and preciſion; thanks to the attention of a diſtinguiſhed ſoldier, who, amid the terrible agitations of war, has found means to fix in the camp the timid ſciences, ſcared by the din of arms, and to join to the dazzling, but enſanguined laurels of valour, the more modeſt, but fruitful olive, with which they encircle the brow of thoſe who welcome them, and whom they are fond of loading with favours." *P.* xxxi.

EXTRACTS.

GRASSHOPPERS* OR LOCUSTS.

"ENDEAVOURS have been made to explain how inſects, winged indeed, but little capable of a flight of long duration, could appear all at once, like a devaſtating ſtorm, on lands ſurrounded by the ſea. Naturaliſts have imagined that graſshoppers, incapable of croſſing a large ſpace of ſea, repaired to Cyprus with the veſſels from Syria, in which they kept themſelves concealed during the voyage; but it would be difficult, on this hypotheſis, to explain the ſudden appearance of theſe living clouds in certain years, while in others none of them are to be ſeen. On the other hand, muſt not navigators perceive this prodigious multitude of ſtrangers; and could it be ſuppoſed that they would conſent to carry them obligingly into countries where ſcarcity and deſolation would land with them? Beſides, there is a certain fact, which removes the idea of graſshoppers getting on ſhipboard; this is, that the ſea-ſhores, on the coaſt of Cyprus, are ſometimes covered, and infected to a great diſtance, with their dead bodies floating on the ſurface of the waters; and theſe vaſt wrecks imply a paſſage more perilous than a voyage on board ſhip. It cannot therefore be doubted that theſe ſwarms of graſshoppers arrive from the continent, where, according to the opinion of M. Haſſelquitz, they muſt be formed in the midſt of the deſerts of Arabia, whence they depart, ſupported and impelled by the winds.

"The moſt eaſtern point of the iſland of Cyprus, Cape Sant Andrea, being ſcarcely diſtant from the coaſt of Syria more than from twenty to twenty-five leagues, a gale of wind may eaſily carry thither light inſects, which aſſiſt themſelves with their wings, and poſſeſs much ſtrength and agility. It is poſitively known that roving graſshoppers have croſſed ſeas wider than this ſtrait. M. Niebuhr mentions, that in the month of November 1762, a prodigious quantity of graſshoppers fell in the environs of Dsjidda, a town of Arabia, on the borders of the Red Sea, after having croſſed that ſea, which, in this place, is upwards of fifty leagues in width; a great many periſhed, indeed, in the paſſage; which did not prevent the reſt from ſpreading themſelves over the fields in inconceivable numbers. I have myſelf ſeen graſshoppers alight on a veſſel, in a voyage along the weſt coaſt of Africa, abreaſt of Cape Blanco, and out of ſight of all land. We could not imagine that theſe inſects had come on board with us; they arrived from the eaſt, and were of a ſpecies unknown in France; every part of them was of a pale yellow, or filemot colour. They who do not content themſelves with ſtudying Nature in books or in collections, and who viſit with ſome attention the immenſe galleries which ſhe has herſelf arranged with admirable order, for the purpoſe of making them an eternal ſubject of contemplation; they, I ſay, may have remarked that the large green graſshopper of our meadows raiſes itſelf with rapidity to a height ſomewhat conſiderable, and ſupports itſelf for ſome time in the air, when the weather is warm, the

* "*Note.* Throughout Chapter III. and likewiſe in Chapter XXXVIII. we have conſtantly rendered the word *ſauterelles* by *graſshoppers*, which, as is well known, are winged inſects of a very devouring nature; but, on reconſideration, we are more inclined to think that the author means *locuſts*, from the length of the flights which he deſcribes theſe inſects to have taken."

ſky

ſky ſerene, and the atmoſphere free from humidity: from this we may judge, that the wandering ſpecies, probably more vigorous, as well as more accuſtomed to travelling, may, in warm and dry climates, undertake long paſſages in cloſe columns, and, favoured by the winds, venture to croſs gulfs and ſtraits.

"And the frightful havock of theſe numberleſs phalanxes of devouring inſects is not always confined to the fertile plains of the Eaſt; they are ſeen, more rarely it is true, but with the ſame fury, to ſtrip the fields of more weſtern countries of their harveſts, of their verdure, to change in an inſtant the rich and ſmiling carpet of fecundity into a hideous ſcene of nakedneſs and devaſtation; and, after having deprived the earth of her dreſs, men of the fruit of their labours and of their means of ſubſiſtence, to finiſh by infecting the air with their carcaſes heaped up, and by ſpreading contagion and death. Who knows whether this be not one of the principal cauſes of the melancholy and cruel permanence of the plague in the Eaſt?

"France herſelf has not been exempt from the misfortunes produced by theſe prodigious and formidable bodies, carrying in their train conſternation and want. In the year 1784, a vaſt ſwarm of theſe inſects, coming from the eaſt, croſſed France, devoured every thing on their paſſage, and fell into the Britiſh Channel. Mezerai mentions with great detail another irruption of graſshoppers, which deprived the ſouth of France of its harveſts, of its vegetables, and of its trefoil. That hiſtorian informs us, that the graſshoppers which eſcaped from the birds, depoſited ſuch a quantity of eggs on the ground, particularly in the ſandy ſpots, that it was thought neceſſary to cauſe them to be picked up in order to deſtroy them. They were found in heaps, and in this manner were collected upwards of three thouſand quintals, which were burnt or thrown into the Rhone. On calculating the number of inſects that were to be hatched by theſe maſſes of eggs, it was found, by a very low eſtimate, that there was 1,750,000 to the quintal, which might give, for the total, 550,000,000,000 of graſshoppers eggs, that would have been hatched the following year. On other occaſions a reward was ſet on graſshoppers; in 1767, two *ſous* a pound were paid for them in ſome parts of Languedoc; in 1787, only one *ſou* was given; and yet it was known, by the examination of the accounts of the little community of Saint Gilles, that eleven or twelve hundred quintals of them had been deſtroyed on its territory alone †." *P.* 40.

CYPRUS WINE.

"ONE of the productions which the Cypriots rear with the greateſt attention, and which has not ceaſed to be to them an advantageous branch of trade, although, like every other, it has felt the violence and want of reflection of the government, is the famous wine which is yielded them by vines with twiſting and creeping ſtems, and large and delicious fruit. The beſt vines, a natural temple, dear to Bacchus, whence flows this yelloviſh, rich, and perfumed wine, which conſtitutes the delight and luxury of our tables, occupy a diſtrict called the Commandery, becauſe it made a part of the great commandery of the Templars and of the knights of Malta. It is compriſed between Mount Olympus and the towns of Limaſſol and Paphos. Although all the wines of Cyprus come not from this diſtrict, they do not the leſs, on that account, bear, in trade, the name of the wines of the commandery, in order to enhance their value. Under that name is found ſome very common, and at a very low price. I have purchaſed at Alexandria ſome of this pretended wine of the commandery, at ten parats, or a little more than twelve *ſous* the *dame-jeanne* *; it was new, very light, and had no reſemblance in point of flavour to the diſtinguiſhed Cyprus wine. From all parts of the iſland the wines are collected at Larnica, where they are kept till they are ſhipped; but they want age in order to acquire the excellent qualities which cauſe them to be ſo much in requeſt. The Greeks of Cyprus, from a very ancient cuſtom, when

† "See the *Notice des Inſectes de la France réputés venimeux; par M. Amoureux Fils, Médecin de Montpelier*, 1789, introduction, page 122 and following."

* "A glaſs veſſel containing about three gallons Engliſh meaſure."

they have a child born, bury large veſſels filled with wine, and cloſely ſtopped; theſe are not taken out of the ground but for the marriage of that ſame child. This wine, which might be called family-wine, ſince it ſerves to celebrate its moſt happy events, preſerved ſecure from the impreſſions of the air, becomes exquiſite on being taken out of the earth, and a real treaſure to a delicate palate. Among perſons in eaſy circumſtances, the quantity of wine buried is ſeldom conſumed in marriage feſtivals, and a part is ſold to Europeans, who have not always the opportunity of procuring any ſo good.

"Cyprus wine is conveyed to Europe, either in caſks, or in thoſe large glaſs bottles, covered with ruſh or wicker, which are called *dames-jeannes*. This latter method would be preferable, the wine keeping better in glaſs veſſels, if, on the other hand, the loſs of it were not to be feared, from the danger of breaking the *dames-jeannes* in the courſe of a rather long voyage. When Cyprus wine is ſhipped in caſks, and the price is not conſidered in order to have that of the beſt quality, the purchaſer procures caſks in which has been left a certain quantity of lees, which have the property of improving the wine; accordingly the caſks, thus provided with lees, ſell four times dearer than thoſe which are deſtitute of them.

"A modern author, who has written his travels to the Levant, ſtruck with the excellence of the Cyprus wines, is aſtoniſhed that the merchants of Europe have not tried to convey thither plants of theſe celebrated vines. He takes the trouble of deſcribing minutely the precautions neceſſary to be obſerved for removing theſe plants, in ſuch a manner that they might again ſtrike in the new ground appropriated to them †. It certainly is not in this that the difficulty conſiſts; living plants are brought to Europe from diſtances much more conſiderable. It is even well known that Francis I. had procured from Cyprus a ſufficient quantity of vine plants for covering fifty *arpens* or French acres at Fontainebleau. We are ignorant what is become of theſe vines, planted at ſo great an expenſe; and we ſhould be greatly miſtaken to attribute to them the good quality and the reputation which the ſuperior white grapes of Fontainebleau owe only to their manner of being planted and cultivated, and to the care beſtowed on them. But the real difficulty, and it is inſurmountable, is to meet with the ſame ſoil, the ſame expoſure, the ſame climate, the ſame degrees of temperature, in a word, to make Cyprus wine elſewhere than in Cyprus." *P.* 44.

† "*Voyages dans l'Ile de Chypre, la Syrie, et la Paleſtine, par M. l'Abbé Mariti*, tranſlated from the Italian, vol. i. page 225."

UNHAPPY SITUATION OF THE GREEKS.

"THE fate of the Greeks, inhabitants of the ſmall iſlands of the Archipelago, abandoned to themſelves, and who ſeemed to be ſought only to be tormented and plundered, was truly deplorable. If a Turkiſh ſhip, or the ſmalleſt galiot belonging to that nation, puts into one of theſe iſlands, the commander becomes its deſpot; the chiefs of the town or village haſten to kiſs his hand and receive his commands. He diſpoſes of every thing, cauſes to be delivered to him the proviſions and all the articles of which he ſtands in need, impoſes labours on the men, ſets up for ſupreme judge, decides controverſies, ſettles quarrels, condemns to fines, which muſt be paid immediately, orders the baſtinado, on the ſole of the feet, to be applied as he thinks proper; in ſhort, his ſtay ſpreads terror and conſternation. Did a Malteſe privateer appear in her turn, nearly the ſame ſcenes of the abuſe and harſhneſs of power and of debaſement were repreſented; the ſame compliments, the ſame preſents, the ſame taſks, the ſame arbitrary acts, the ſame humiliations, and ſometimes even ill uſage.

"One of the obligations of rigour impoſed on theſe unfortunate Greeks, was, as ſoon as a Malteſe or Turkiſh veſſel caſt anchor in their harbour, to ſtation perſons to look out on the moſt elevated points, in order to diſcover at a diſtance ſhips at ſea, to give notice of their approach, and to ſkreen a more troubleſome gueſt from the danger of being ſurpriſed by his enemy. G*** had juſt arrived in the road of

Argentiera;

Argentiera; watches had been placed, according to cuſtom, at the top of towers built on ſome eminences which overlook the village on every ſide; the captain of the privateer was on ſhore with part of his crew, when the veſſel was ſeen to enter the road. The negligence of the ſentinel poſted on the ſide from which the veſſel came, was cruelly puniſhed. G*** ordered his houſe to be demoliſhed, and forbad that, as long as he ſhould live, any one ſhould preſume to build on the ſame ſpot. The order was executed in every point, and, ſeveral years after, I ſaw the ruins of a habitation of a whole family, overrun by brambles and ſerpents, and ſtill ſtruck by the curſe of a plundering adventurer.

"I was witneſs of the ſang froid of this ſame Captain G***, on another occaſion, where he had like to have pronounced again the fatal anathema againſt another houſe in the village of Argentiera. He had landed there with ten men well armed; and while the latter were diſperſed among the inhabitants, whom they laid under contribution, he dined at the houſe of the French agent, where I was. In the middle of dinner, his people ran in, quite ſcared, to announce to him that a veſſel was coming into the road, and that ſhe had the appearance of an enemy. G***, without riſing from his ſeat or being in the leaſt diſconcerted, ordered them to bring to him the *épitropo*, a ſort of mayor or ſyndic. The latter being arrived, G*** aſked him what man of his village he had placed to look out at ſuch a tower? And, on receiving his anſwer, he enjoined him to lay hold of that man, and bring him into his preſence. This order, being given in a tone to exact prompt and unqualified obedience, he roſe from table, and turning towards his people, ſaid to them: 'Come, my lads, let us march, and 'prepare to attack and exterminate 'thoſe dogs of Turks!' He did not go far, becauſe it turned out that the veſſel arrived was a Raguſan trader; but he was not diſpoſed, on that account, to puniſh leſs cruelly the Greek who had neglected to give notice of the approach of this veſſel; and it was not without great difficulty that the agent and I, by dint of earneſt ſolicitations, ſucceeded in obtaining his pardon. A few days after, G*** was ſo fortunate as to ſurpriſe a caravel coming from Alexandria, richly laden, having on board the annual tribute which Egypt paid to the Grand Signior. A prize of this importance enſured the fortune of the captors; and I know not whether G***, who already lived at Malta in eaſy circumſtances, covered with years and wounds, having been a long time in ſlavery among the Turks, has been able to make up his mind to paſs the remainder of his life in tranquillity, and to expiate, by acts of beneficence and the exerciſe of the virtues, a career of diſorder and pillage." *P.* 153.

ACCOUNT OF THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF A NEW ISLAND IN 1707.

"IT is well known that Santorin, formerly Thera, and more anciently Calliſta, a word which ſignifies the *Handſome*, has experienced ſingular changes from the effect of ſubterraneous fires: Emerged from the boſom of the ſea, it was afterwards partly ſwallowed up in the year 237 before the Chriſtian era, and ſeparated from Therafia, a ſmall iſland at this day called Aſpronifi. The ſpace contained between thoſe two iſlands, and at preſent filled by the ſea, made, according to the well-founded opinion of a judicious obſerver *, a part of Thera, or the large iſland, which, at the time of this revolution, aſſumed the form of a creſcent. Indeed, the coaſt of that gulf, compoſed of ſteep rocks, black, calcined, and towering upwards of three hundred feet above the level of the ſea, appears to be the edge of an enormous crater, the bottom of which has never been fathomed.

"Several other revolutions happened ſucceſſively in the ſame place; and the terrifying ſcenes of the great convulſions of nature have been renewed there repeatedly. An earthquake was felt forty years after the iſlands of Thera and Therafia were ſeparated. The waters boiled up, and a new iſland roſe above the ſea, and all at once

* "M. De Choiſeul-Gouffier, *Voyage Pittoreſque de Grèce*, vol. i. pages 322 and 323."

preſented itſelf to the aſtoniſhed navigators †. This little iſland was called Kiera, ſacred, no doubt, on account of its origin, which bordered on a prodigy, and which occaſioned it to be conſecrated to the god of hell. The nature of the calcined ſubſtances of which it is formed has ſince obtained it the name of Kammeni, or the Burnt Iſland.

"Subterraneous commotions, convulſions, and other phenomena, terrified the men of theſe countries, at different times, and produced on the land changes more or leſs conſiderable, till the year 1743, when another iſland ſuddenly appeared above the ſurface of the waters. In order to diſtinguiſh it from the former, which is the larger, the Greeks have named it Micri Kammeni, or the Little Burnt Iſland.

"Laſtly, at the beginning of the century which has juſt elapſed, a new iſlet appeared between the Great and the Little Kammeni, about a league from Santorin. It was on the 23d of May 1707, at break of day, that were perceived the commencements of this other production of the ſubterraneous fires which burn in theſe parts. On the 18th of the ſame month, there had been felt at Santorin, two ſlight ſhocks of an earthquake. No great attention was paid to them at that time; but, in the ſequel, there was reaſon to ſuppoſe that, at that moment, the new iſlet was beginning to detach itſelf from the bottom of the ſea, and to riſe towards its ſurface. Be this as it may, ſome Greeks belonging to Santorin having, very early in the morning, ſeen the firſt points of the growing iſland, imagined that theſe might be the remains of ſome ſhipwreck, which the ſea had brought during the night. In hopes of being the firſt to avail themſelves of them, they haſtened to reach them; but, no ſooner had they diſcovered that, in lieu of pieces of a floating wreck, theſe were black and calcined rocks, than they returned, quite frightened, publiſhing every where what they had juſt ſeen.

"The fright was general in the whole iſland of Santorin; it was well known there that theſe ſudden appearances of new lands had always been attended by great diſaſters. Nevertheleſs, two or three days having paſſed without any thing fatal happening, ſome of the inhabitants of Santorin came to a reſolution of making obſervations on the very ſpot. Having landed, curioſity induced them to proceed from rock to rock; they found every where a ſort of white ſtone which might be cut like bread, and which ſo well imitated it in figure, colour, and conſiſtency, that, with the exception of the taſte, it might have been taken for real wheaten bread. What pleaſed them and aſtoniſhed them more, was a quantity of freſh oyſters adhering to the rocks, a circumſtance very uncommon at Santorin. While theſe Greeks were amuſing themſelves with eating the oyſters, they all at once felt the rocks move, and the ground tremble under their feet; terror ſoon made them abandon their repaſt, in order to jump into their boat, and row away as hard as they could pull. This ſhock was a motion of the iſland, which was increaſing, and which, at that moment, viſibly roſe, having, in a very few days, gained near twenty feet in height, and twice as much in breadth.

"As this motion, by which the new iſland was daily becoming higher and broader, was not always equal, accordingly it did not increaſe every day equally on all ſides. It even frequently happened that it fell and diminiſhed in one place, while it roſe and ſpread in another. One day, in particular, a rock very remarkable from its ſize and figure, having iſſued from the ſea, forty or fifty paces from the middle of the iſland, ſunk at the expiration of four days into the water, and appeared no more. This was not the caſe with ſome other rocks, which, after having made their appearance, and concealed themſelves at various times, at length reappeared and remained fixed. Theſe different commotions violently ſhook the Little Kammeni, and, on its ſummit, was remarked a long fiſſure, which had not been ſeen there before. During this time, the ſea of the gulf ſeveral times changed its colour; it firſt became of a dazzling green, then of

† "Juſtin, book xxx. chap. iv. notes, that Pliny (Hiſt. Nat. lib. ii. cap. lxxxvii.) ſays, improperly, that this event took place one hundred and thirty years after that which gave birth to the iſle of Theraſia."

a reddiſh

a reddiſh hue, and at laſt of a pale yellow, and conſtantly emitted a great ſtench.

"On the 16th of July, ſmoke was ſeen, for the firſt time, to iſſue, not from the part of the iſland that appeared, but from a chain of black rocks, which roſe all on a ſudden ſixty yards from the ſpot, and from a part of the ſea where no bottom had been found: this, for ſome time, formed as it were two ſeparate iſlands, one of which was called the White Iſland, and the other, the Black Iſland, on account of their different colour; but which ere long were again united to each other, yet in ſuch a manner that thoſe black rocks which laſt ſprang up became the centre of the whole iſland. The ſmoke which iſſued from the chain of black rocks was thick and whitiſh, like that which iſſues from ſeveral lime-kilns thrown into one. The wind carried it over one of the habitations ſituated at the extremity of the gulf, and it did not there occaſion much inconvenience: its ſmell too was not particularly obnoxious.

"In the night between the 19th and 20th, flames of fire were ſeen to riſe from the middle of this ſmoke, which cauſed the inhabitants of Santorin great apprehenſion. This fire, nevertheleſs, was alſo little to be feared, ſince it iſſued only from a ſingle point of the Black Iſland, and did not appear at all during the day.

"Neither fire nor ſmoke was ever ſeen on the White Iſland; yet, notwithſtanding, it continued conſtantly to grow larger; but the Black Iſland increaſed far more quickly. Every day were ſeen to ariſe big rocks, which one while rendered it longer, another while broader; and this in ſo perceptible a manner, that it was noticed from one moment to another. Sometimes theſe rocks were joined to the iſland, ſometimes they were very remote from it; ſo that in leſs than a month were reckoned as many as four little black iſlands, which, in four days, were united to each other, and then formed but one. It was likewiſe remarked that the ſmoke had greatly increaſed, and that, no wind blowing at the time, it aſcended ſo high that it was ſeen from Candia, from Naxia, and from other diſtant iſlands. During the night, this ſmoke always appeared fiery to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and the ſea was covered with a reddiſh ſubſtance or froth in ſome places, and yellowiſh in others. So great a degree of putrefaction ſpread through all Santorin, that the inhabitants were obliged to burn perfumes, and to kindle fires in the ſtreets. This infection laſted only a day and a half. A very freſh ſouth-weſt wind diſpelled it; but in driving away one evil, it introduced another. It carried this burning ſmoke over a great part of the beſt vineyards of Santorin, the grapes of which were almoſt ripe, and which, in one night, were all ſcorched. It was likewiſe remarked, that wherever this ſmoke was carried, it blackened ſilver and copper, and occaſioned the inhabitants violent headachs, accompanied by ſtrong nauſea. At that time, the White Iſland ſettled and ſunk all at once upwards of ten feet.

"On the 31ſt of July, it was diſcovered that the ſea caſt forth ſmoke, and boiled up in two places, the one at thirty, and the other at ſixty yards from the Black Iſland. In theſe two ſpaces, each of which formed a perfect circle, the water appeared like oil on the fire. This laſted upwards of a month, during which were found a great many dead fiſhes.

"The following night was heard a hollow noiſe, like the report of ſeveral cannons fired at a diſtance; and almoſt immediately iſſued from the middle of the crater two long ſheets of fire, which aſcended very high, and were directly extinguiſhed.

"On the 1ſt of Auguſt, the ſame hollow noiſe was heard repeatedly. It was followed by a ſmoke, not white as before, but of a bluiſh black, and which, notwithſtanding a very freſh northerly wind, roſe in the form of a pillar to a prodigious elevation.

"On the 7th of Auguſt, the noiſe which was heard was no longer ſo hollow: it was ſimilar to that of ſeveral large heaps of ſtones falling all at once into a deep well. The extremities of the iſland were thought to be in continual motion, and the rocks which formed them coming and going, diſappearing and then reappearing. This noiſe, after having laſted ſeveral days, changed into another conſiderably louder. It reſembled thunder in ſuch a manner, that, when it really thundered, which happened

happened three or four times, there was no great difference between the one and the other.

"On the 21ſt of Auguſt, the fire and ſmoke diminiſhed conſiderably. There even appeared but very little during the night; but, at break of day, they reſumed more ſtrength than they had before poſſeſſed. The ſmoke was red and very thick, and the fire which iſſued was ſo fierce, that the ſea round the Black Iſland ſmoked and boiled up in a ſurpriſing manner.

"On the morning of the 22d, the iſland was become much higher than it was the day before. A chain of rocks, of nearly fifty feet, had greatly increaſed its breadth. The ſea was again covered with that reddiſh foam already mentioned, which emitted every where an intolerable ſtench.

"On the 5th of September, the fire opened itſelf a paſſage at the extremity of the Black Iſland, at the ſame time inclining towards Therafia. The fire iſſued thence for ſome days only, during which leſs came out of the great crater.

"Had the inquietude, with which every one was affected night and day, then allowed of the inhabitants of Santorin being alive to any diverſion, the ſight which they then enjoyed would have been entertaining. Thrice there aroſe from the great crater, as it were, three of the largeſt ſky-rockets of a fire the moſt brilliant and the moſt beautiful. On the following nights it was quite another thing. After the uſual reports of the ſubterraneous thunder, all at once were ſeen going off, as it were, long ſheaves ſparkling with a million of lights, which, following each other, aſcended to a very great height, then fell again in ſhowers of ſtars on the iſland, which thence appeared quite illuminated. This ſpectacle was a little diſturbed by a new phenomenon. From the middle of theſe ſky-rockets, there became detached a very long lance of fire, which, after having remained ſome time motionleſs over the caſtle of Scaro, was loſt in the clouds.

"On the 9th of September, the two iſlands, the White Iſland and the Black one, by dint of increaſing each in breadth, began to meet, and to form but one body. After this junction, the extremity of the iſland to the ſouth-weſt increaſed no more either in length or height, whereas the other extremity to the weſt did not ceaſe to lengthen very perceptibly.

"Of all the openings, there were now but four which emitted any fire. Sometimes the ſmoke iſſued with impetuoſity from all together, ſometimes only from one or two; one while with noiſe, another without, but almoſt always with a whiſtling, which might have been taken for the various ſounds of the pipes of an organ, and ſometimes for the howling of wild beaſts.

"On the 12th of September, the ſubterraneous noiſe, which naturally ſeemed likely to be no longer ſo violent, having to ſpread between four openings, was never ſo frightful, nor ſo frequent as on that day and the following. The loud and repeated claps, ſimilar to the general diſcharge of a numerous and heavy train of artillery, were heard ten or twelve times in the courſe of twenty-four hours; and, a moment after, there iſſued from the great crater ſtones of an enormous ſize, quite red-hot, which were thrown to a great diſtance, and loſt in the ſea. Theſe loud claps were always accompanied by a thick ſmoke, which flew up into the air in undulating figures, and which, when it diſperſed, ſpread every where big clouds of aſhes, ſome of which were carried in eddies as far as Anafi, an iſland twenty-five miles diſtant from Santorin. Theſe aſhes appeared white on the Black Iſland, and almoſt black on the White one; they had the figure and the grain of fine powder; but, thrown into the fire, they produced only a few ſlight crepitations, without emitting the ſmalleſt flame.

"On the 18th of September, there was at Santorin an earthquake which occaſioned no damage. The iſland was conſiderably increaſed by it, as well as the fire and ſmoke, which, on that day and the following night, opened to themſelves new paſſages. Till then, ſo many fires together had not been ſeen, nor had ſuch loud reports been heard: their violence was ſo extraordinary, that the houſes of Scaro were ſhaken by it. Through thick volumes of ſmoke, which appeared like a mountain, was heard the loud noiſe of an infinite number of huge ſtones, which whizzed in the air like large cannon-balls, and fell afterwards on the iſland and into the ſea, with a

craſh

craſh which made all who heard it ſhudder. The Little Kammeni was ſeveral times covered with theſe burning ſtones, which rendered it quite reſplendent.

"On the 21ſt of September, the Little Kammeni being thus quite in a blaze, after one of thoſe furious ſhocks juſt mentioned, there thence aroſe three large flaſhes of lightning, which, in the twinkling of an eye, traverſed all the horizon of the ſea. At the ſame inſtant, there occurred ſo great a ſhaking of the whole new iſland, that the half of its great crater fell in, and there were huge burning ſtones, of a prodigious maſs, which were driven to the diſtance of upwards of two miles. It was thought that this violeſt and laſt effort had at length exhauſted the mine. Four days of calm and tranquillity, during which was ſeen no appearance of fire and ſmoke, contributed not a little to ſtrengthen this idea; but the inhabitants had not, as they had imagined, as yet witneſſed the moſt alarming period.

"On the 24th of September, the fire reſumed all its ſtrength, and the iſland became more formidable than ever. Among the claps, almoſt continual, and which were ſo violent, that two perſons, ſpeaking to each other, could with difficulty make themſelves heard, there ſuddenly occurred one ſo dreadful, that it made every body run to the churches. The big rock, on which Scaro is built, tottered, and all the doors of the houſes were forcibly thrown open.

"Every thing continued in the ſame ſtate during the months of October, November, and December 1707, and January 1708. Not a day paſſed without the great crater making an exploſion at leaſt once or twice, and moſt frequently five or ſix times.

"On the 10th of February 1708, about eight o'clock in the morning, there was at Santorin a rather violent ſhock of an earthquake. In the courſe of the night, there had been one much ſlighter, which induced the opinion, from the experience of the paſt, that the volcano was again preparing ſome terrible ſcene. It was not long in coming. Fire, flame, ſmoke, reports the moſt terrific, all was horrible. Large rocks of a frightful maſs, which till then had appeared only even with the water's edge, roſe very high; and the boiling up of the ſea increaſed to ſuch an exceſs, that although the ſpectators were accuſtomed to all this uproar, there was no one who was not ſtruck with horror. The ſubterraneous roarings no longer came by intervals; they laſted day and night without intermiſſion. The great crater burſt even five or ſix times in a quarter of an hour, and gave reports which, from their repetition, from the quantity and the bigneſs of the ſtones that flew about, from the ſhaking of the houſes, and from the great fire that appeared in open day, which had not yet been ſeen, ſurpaſſed every thing that had preceded.

"The 15th of April was remarkable, among all the other days, from the number and the fury of thoſe terrible ſhocks; ſo that, for a long time, ſeeing nothing but fire, fiery ſmoke, and large pieces of rock, which filled the air, all the inhabitants of Santorin thought that it was all over, and that the iſland was blown up. Yet no ſuch thing had occurred, and there was but the half of the circumference of the great crater which had fallen in once more, and which, in an inſtant, again became higher than it was, by the heap of aſhes and big ſtones by which it was repaired.

"From that day till the 23d of May, which was the anniverſary of the birth of the iſland, every thing continued nearly on the ſame footing. What was particularly remarked, was, that the iſland conſtantly increaſed in height, and ſcarcely increaſed any more in breadth. The great opening or large crater roſe very high; and from the melted ſubſtances which cemented its fabric, was gradually formed, as it were, a great paſty, with a very broad ſlope.

"In the ſequel, every thing became ſtill by degrees. The fire and ſmoke diminiſhed, the ſubterraneous thunder became tolerable, and its burſts, though ſtill frequent, were no longer ſo frightful.

"On the 15th of July, the day being fine, the ſea calm, and the fire very moderate, ſome perſons belonging to Santorin wiſhed to have a near view of the new iſland. They took care to provide themſelves with a boat well caulked, and whoſe ſeams were filled with oakum ſtrongly chinced. They went ſtraight to that ſide of the iſland where

where the ſea did not boil up, but where it ſmoked very much. Scarcely had the inquiſitive party reached this ſmoke, than they all felt a ſuffocating heat, which affected them. They put their hands into the water, and found it ſcalding: they were as yet, however, only within five hundred yards of the land. There not being a probability of their proceeding farther that way, they turned towards the point moſt diſtant from the great crater, and at which the iſland had conſtantly increaſed in length. The fire, which was ſtill there, and the ſea, which boiled up with fury, obliged them to take a long circuit: even yet they felt a violent heat. They landed on the Great Kammeni, whence they had the convenience of examining without much danger, all the real length of the iſland, and particularly the ſide which they had not been able to ſee from Scaro. The iſland, with reſpect to its oblong figure, might probably then be two hundred feet in its greateſt height, a mile and upwards in its greateſt breadth, and about five miles in circumference.

"After this examination, the obſervers again felt a ſtrong deſire to approach the iſland, and to attempt once more to land there, at the place called, for a long time, the White Iſland. For ſeveral months this place had no longer increaſed, and never, during that time, had either fire or ſmoke been remarked. When they were within two hundred yards of it, they perceived that, by dipping the hand into the water, the more they approached, the warmer it became. They hove the lead; all the line, which was ninety-five fathoms long, was employed, without finding any bottom. They were within two hundred yards of the iſland, and while they were deliberating whether they ſhould advance farther, or turn back, the great crater began to play with its uſual craſh and impetuoſity. The wind, which was freſh, carried over the boat the thick cloud of aſhes and ſmoke which thence iſſued; the perſons who were in it were quite covered with theſe, which made them think of rowing off very quickly, and alſo very opportunely; for they were ſcarcely a mile and a half from the iſland, before the hurly-burly ſoon recommenced, and the crater threw into the place which they juſt quitted a quantity of fiery ſtones. On arriving at Santorin, it was diſcovered that the great heat of the water had melted almoſt all the pitch from the ſeams of the boat, which began to open on all ſides.

"Till the 15th of Auguſt, of the ſame year, 1708, the iſland vomited fire, ſmoke, and burning ſtones, always with a great noiſe, yet leſs than that of the preceding months.

"This account of a judicious eye-witneſs, on the ſubject of a very extraordinary event, which happened in our time, has appeared to me too intereſting not to be related almoſt from beginning to end, with the more reaſon, as it is to be found only in a rather ſcarce collection, entitled '*Les Mémoires des Miſſions de la Compagnie de Jéſus dans le Levant* *.'

"After the author of the account had quitted Santorin, the new iſland riſen from the ſea in the gulf, between the Great and the Little Kammeni, continued for a long time to caſt forth flames, a thick ſmoke, and large maſſes of ſtones. But the exploſions ſucceſſively became leſs frequent and leſs violent; they at length ceaſed, and nothing more was heard but the hollow noiſe of the boiling up of the ſubſtances which the ſubterraneous fires keep in fuſion, at an immenſe depth, in the bowels of the earth.

"The volcano is at preſent in a ſtate of inaction, at leaſt externally; the ſmall iſland is quiet, but its aſpect has ſtill ſomething frightful. At a diſtance, it appears quite black; if you approach it, you there find the medley of ſubſtances decompoſed by fire, and fallen again confuſedly, after having been driven into the air with a craſh; it is ſurrounded by torrents of ſulphur; every thing there is burnt or calcined; every thing there bears the impreſſion of thoſe terrible conflagrations, with which Nature has burnt the very boſom of the globe; every thing there retraces the preſage of freſh cataſtrophes, of freſh eruptions.

"Symptoms ſo frightful, convulſions ſo violent, which nothing can reſiſt, and which mock the power and the precautions of mankind, were, doubtleſs, ſufficient to ſtrike the ſuperſtitious and weak imagination of the Greeks. The new iſland is in their

* "Vol. i. pages 126 and following."

eyes

eyes the work of hell; demons have there eſtabliſhed their abode; they there ſet up a dreadful uproar; and, impelled by a diabolical malignity, they make a paſtime of letting go the cables of veſſels which mariners have the temerity to make faſt to it. The Greek biſhop of Santorin goes thither ſometimes, to diſplay the power of exorciſm; and though the noiſe does not diſcontinue, and veſſels and boats are as frequently ſet adrift, the prelate enjoys the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his credulous flock thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of his pious ceremonies.

"But this uproar, which holy water cannot appeaſe, is owing to the very nature of the new iſland. It is ſometimes the hollow and deep roaring of the volcano, and almoſt always the ſhock of the waves againſt the partitions of cavities entirely formed of calcined and ſonorous rocks. The piercing cry of mews, gulls, and other birds which there take refuge, on the approach of any new object, are blended with ſounds loud and mournful, becauſe they iſſue from deep caverns; and this diſcordance of grave and ſharp tones forms, indeed, an uproar worthy of hell itſelf, which, nevertheleſs, has no more to do with it than with the cables of the veſſels; that loſe their hold from a cauſe equally ſimple and equally natural. In fact, the prominent points, which preſent greater facility for making faſt to them the moorings, belong to rocks burnt and of no great conſiſtency, which the motion of the veſſel cauſes to break eaſily, as ſoon as ſhe is agitated by the wind or waves.

"The new iſland is about a league in circumference. All round, but very cloſe to it, the depth of water is from thirty to thirty-five fathoms: farther off, no bottom is to be found. From the rocks of the iſland is frequently detached a quantity of fragments of pumice-ſtone, which, floating on the ſurface of the ſea, are driven on the coaſts of the iſlands of the Archipelago, where I have ſeen ſeveral of them caſt on ſhore, being ſwept away by the winds. The quantity of theſe light productions of volcanoes, thrown up by the new iſland, was ſo conſiderable during the beginning of its aſtoniſhing appearance, that the ſea of the Archipelago was covered with them, and ſeveral harbours were choked up to ſuch a degree, that no veſſel, however ſmall, could get out, unleſs a paſſage were cleared for her by means of poles *." *P.* 187.

(To be continued.)

XCVIII. *Political Recollections relative to Egypt;* containing Obſervations on its Government under the Mamaluks; its geographical Poſition; its intrinſic and extrinſic Reſources; its relative Importance to England and France; and its Dangers to England in the Poſſeſſion of France: with a Narrative of the ever memorable Britiſh Campaign in the Spring of 1801. By Geo. Baldwin, Eſq. late his Majeſty's Conſul-general in Egypt; and attached to the Commander in Chief during the above glorious Campaign. 8vo. pp. 227. 6s. *Cadell and Davies.*

CONTENTS.

SPECULATIONS on the Situation and Reſources of Egypt: from Obſervations begun in 1773, continued, as Opportunities favoured, until the Year 1781. Theſe Reflections, thrown together in the Year 1785 (in nine Chapters)——Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, containing Conſiderations for the Army, on an Expedition to Egypt, &c.——Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces deſtined on an Expedition to Egypt——Eſſay on the Plague—Letter to John Baldwin, Eſq. comprehending a Narrative of the Britiſh Campaign in Egypt, in the Spring of 1801—Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on the Expediency of retaining Egypt under the Control of Great Britain.

EXTRACTS.

A REMEDY FOR THE PLAGUE.

"THE origin of this diſeaſe is not known: it may have had ſuch an ori-

* "See Thevenot, *Relation d'un Voyage au Levant*, 4to. chap. lxviii. p. 204."

gin as the diſtemper produced in gaols, which is alſo contagious, to ſay: 'Long confinement; deep anguiſh; 'unwholeſome food.' But the origin of its introduction at particular times in particular places is always to be traced to a parent.

"As for example, our preſent plague in Egypt, 1791, was imported from Conſtantinople in a French ſhip called l'Aimable Marie, Captain Eſtienne; having ſeveral infected ſlaves on board. Some of them died at Alexandria, and the remainder were tranſported to Cairo, Iſhmael Bey, Sheck Bellad, purchaſed them for Mamaluks. They infected his palace, and he fell himſelf a victim to it: from him the contagion ſpread all over Egypt; and from Egypt to Rhodes, and Stanchio, and Scio, and Smyrna, and over all the coaſts of Syria.

"The ſame thing is true with reſpect to every plague which I have known of during an acquaintance and intercourſe of one and thirty years with the greateſt part of the Turkiſh dominions.

"It is not in the air, as many, otherwiſe, great and learned men have ſuppoſed: nor is it conveyed by ſwarms of inſects generated in ſtagnate waters. No precaution could defend us from it, in thoſe caſes. It is, on the contrary, a conſtant fact, that ſuch as confine themſelves to their houſes, and avoid all contact with infected people, or with things which have been in contact with the infection, are ſure to eſcape it.

"It is, therefore, only communicated by contact. I will not ſay abſolute contact, becauſe there may be great danger in aſcertaining the fact: but it is proved, that infected people may be approached within a few yards without danger; but how near I cannot take upon me poſitively and preciſely to ſay." *P.* 127.

"Let us conſider the character of the plague. What is the plague?

"A violent effervеſcence in the humours of the body; or in the blood; or in the nervous fluids; or in all. I am not tenacious for the preciſe term. The world will know that I am no doctor: but an effervеſcence which acting with more violence than the conſtitution can bear, proves ſuddenly fatal. In ſtronger conſtitutions, or in weaker conſtitutions, if they will have it ſo, but in ſuch conſtitutions as reſiſt the effervеſcence, it reſolves into tumours ſtrongly inflamed, and offers a better chance of recovery.

"Then, what cauſes effervеſcences?

"All acids, mixed with another ſort of bodies called alkalis, will make a violent effervеſcence. This, the Dictionary ſays, is the great general criterion of effervеſcences. Then I conclude the cauſe of the diſorder called the plague muſt be an acid. A malignant acid, if you pleaſe, or a benignant acid; for I fancy that the quantity, or force of the acid, without any particular property even, might be equally deadly; it depending upon the violence of its action. As in electrical operations, you will find a ſpark, or a ſtream of fluid, benignant; and a ſufficient ſhock of the ſame benignant fluid, deſtructive. The danger may be in the quantity. But let it be malignant in its eſſence, that is not the queſtion: the queſtion is—Is it an acid?

"The effect of acids, is inflammation. The plague has this character." *P.* 131.

"If we conſider acids in their effects on other bodies, they produce inflammation. And what are the predilections of flame? Why, generally ſpeaking, to all oleaginous ſubſtances."—*P.* 134.

"This diſquiſition led me to make an experiment; and in a glaſs I put ſome pure olive-oil, and over it, on the glaſs, at a diſtance of half an inch at leaſt, I put a lemon perfect, and almoſt mature. And in a few hours I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the acid of the lemon trickling down the glaſs, and mixing with the oil; and in about eight days the lemon had almoſt exhauſted itſelf of every drop of its juice. I have always ſucceeded in this experiment, but with great diverſity as to the time, from diverſity of ſeaſon, and quality of the fruit.

"I had now an evidence of the predilection of the acid for an oil; and ſo ſtrong a predilection, that it would quit its natural body to intermix itſelf with this ſtranger. Theſe things may be common to profeſſors in chymia: ſo much the better; they will be the readier to approve me. But I have found them only now in the way to my purpoſe.

"What

"What remained to be done now, but to try the experiment on the plague itſelf? An opportunity ſoon offered.

"My oppoſite neighbour being at his window, looked afflicted: I aſked him what ailed him? He told me that a young man, his relation, in a part of the ſame building he inhabited, was ſtruck with the plague.—'Anoint him 'with oil,' ſaid I, 'and he will do 'well.' He had no opinion of the oil, and did nothing. The next day I queſtioned him, 'Well, how is your 'relation? Have you anointed him?' —'No, he is better!' It was falſe: the man was worſe. The third day in the evening I ſaw him again; he was crying:—'What is the matter with you? 'is your relation dead?'—'No; but 'he is very ill: he is dying!'—'Anoint 'him with oil,' I ſaid to him again: 'what do you riſk?'—'Oil is heating,' he replied.—'Heating or cooling,' I ſaid, 'would you have the man die? 'try it.' And he left me, and went and ſaw that his relation was anointed: and the next day the man was free from pain; with a good appetite, and a large tumour in his groin, but perfectly eaſy. I ordered him to humect frequently the tumour with oil; and in eight days it came to ſuppuration, and the man is now walking in the ſtreets. This being promulgated among the neighbours, another infected perſon tried it, and was cured; and then another, and another, to the number of ſeven, whoſe names I poſſeſs, and whoſe bleſſings I enjoy.

"Here then are evidences for my principle, which is, 'That the peſti-'lential humour which cauſeth the 'diſeaſe called the plague is an acid, 'and that it will quit the human body 'to fly to the oil, which it prefers'."—*P.* 135.

"But the evidence of ſeven is too ſmall, in a matter of ſuch conſequence to the world, to obtain implicit belief. But any evidence at all, in a matter of ſuch conſequence to the world, ought to make us anxious not to loſe it; therefore I ſay, let more try it. Seven, it may be preſumed, might have recovered without help. Have not many ſevens recovered? Yes: I give it, that more may be tried. Let my argument ſtand for nothing: but in truth, the only ſeven that did try it recovered: let more try it. If the principle is good, it will prove its virtue; and if not, what riſk is there in the operation, to a man infected with the plague?

"There is, however, a ſtrange perverſeneſs in the human character. Many, whoſe friends were in the agonies of death, have been recommended to try it; and they have anſwered, 'What can oil do?' And their friends have died! Others, 'So many great 'doctors have pronounced the evil be-'yond their ſkill, and is it now to be 'cured by oil?' And they too have devoted their friends to the public conceit.

"But this is not the only inſtance of mortal diſeaſes being cured by oil: ſhould I ſay, 'Diſeaſes that would have 'been mortal without it?'

"I have tried it on five rats ſtung one by one by a ſcorpion. The firſt ſwelled to a great ſize, and appeared to be near dead. I poured ſome pure oil upon him, and he recovered, and in a few minutes ran away.

"But he might have recovered without the oil, as people ſay of my ſeven perſons recovered from the plague.

"I put a ſecond to the ſcorpion, and the rat was ſtung; and I left him to himſelf, and he died very ſoon. Then I preſumed that the former had been cured by the oil.

"I tried another, and cured him; and another, and he died; and another, and he was cured.

"There was that virtue, therefore, in the oil, or that predilection in the malignant humour which the ſting infuſed, for the oil, as to draw it from the body, and avert the poiſon.

"If the plague is abſolutely communicated by contact, or by a ſpark emitted from the body at any diſtance, why may not this contagion be aſſimilated to the puncture of a ſcorpion, or to the ſtinging of a nettle? ſince acids are ſuppoſed to be little pointed bodies, fitted to enter the particles they aſſail. There muſt be ſomething very reſembling in the characters of theſe evils: the poiſon of the ſcorpion, and the malignity of the plague, having ſuch an aſtoniſhing activity in contaminating the whole maſs of the blood, and are almoſt equally deadly in their effects. Then ſhould it ſurpriſe that the ſame remedy ſhould be efficacious in both?

"I have applied oil to my foot in fits of the gout, and have appeaſed the pain, and abated the inflammation al-

moſt inſtantly, without ſuffering a return. It is now ſix years ſince I have uſed it in fits of the gout with never-failing ſucceſs. I have many witneſſes to this truth, and do conſider it as an infallible cure for the gout, as ſoon as it has reſolved itſelf into an inflammation externally." *P.* 139.

LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

"THE orders were given. The men were to be in the boats by two o'clock in the morning of the 8th (March 1801); and upon the ſignal of a rocket fired into the air from the admiral's ſhip, the whole were to be put off towards the ſhore.

"The rendezvous was appointed to be within the armed veſſels ſtationed to cover the landing; and here the boats were to form, and take their order for proceeding to the ſhore.

"The poſition of this rendezvous relatively to the coaſt, or ſite appointed for the general diſembarkation, may be deſcribed to be within the arch of a circle, whoſe baſe, on a line (of about three miles in length) drawn from one extremity to the other, would be about a mile from the ſhore.

"Within the line repreſenting the baſe, were ſtationed the brigs of war and bomb veſſels deſtined to cover the landing. The Mondovi, commanded by Captain Stewart, was the centre ſhip of theſe; and here did I aſk leave to be, to look at this eventful ſcene.

"The rocket was fired, and the boats put off from the ſhips. I ſoon after got into my boat, and on my way came up with and paſſed the whole diviſion of the army in about one hundred and fifty boats, and numbering nearly ſix thouſand men.

"You will have anticipated my reflections upon this ſcene. The ſilence of the night, and the ſolemnity of the buſineſs, paſſing along a ſpace of ſix miles towards the ſhore, and amid this foreſt of ſhips, will naturally diſpoſe one to many of thoſe ſerious reflections, on the wonderful caſt and compoſition of men; which, particularly at an hour ſo full of doom to thouſands of us, will irreſiſtibly intrude upon, and poſſeſs the mind.

"You ſee me in a boat, enveloped by the ſable mantle of the night, ſhrugged up to keep the cold from me; my eyes turned up to the rich beſpangled heaven of Egypt, ſeeing the wonderful hand of the Creator in every orb; his omnipotence preſent to my mind: nothing heard in this ſolemnity, but the diſmal murmur of oars, thouſands of oars dipping in the ſea, pulling eager and haſty to deſtruction! And that I ſhould be among them, amid this tumult of war! reluctant to war, and ruſhing among the foremoſt into the horrors of it! unaccountable deſtiny of man!

"Ah! but ambition muſt have bounds! If ambition were to have no bounds, ambition would overawe the world! Then who ſhall check ambition but the ſons of freedom? But who ſhall be worthy of freedom, but the virtuous? But who ſhall ſpurn at the impertinence of Gallic pride, but Engliſhmen? Then come on!—To work!

"At about daylight, the whole diviſion were arrived at the rendezvous; and here they were employed arranging their military requiſites until eight. It appeared, to our impatience, long. The French poſition, as to extent and appearance, I have delineated; but fortified as it was, and defended by four thouſand men, it might have reſiſted the world. I wiſh that I had talent to deſcribe it to you; for having ſeen the diſplay of its effects upon the landing, from ſo near and central a ſituation, I ought to be able to impreſs you with a proper idea of its force. The Commander in Chief ſaw it; but he viewed it with as much calm as the oppoſition ſeemed to be ſtern and difficult to ſurmount: and there, where there ſeemed to be moſt ſtrength, there did he determine to make his attack. I have been told, that it is the characteriſtic feature of his military life always ſo to do: and he did it—and he did well!

"The hour for moving forward at length come; the whole diviſion was immediately in motion: the right wing under the fire of the caſtle of Aboukir; the centre, under a ſand-hill near ſixty yards high, in the front and centre of the French poſition; and the left wing on the right of the French, leading from the principal ſand-hill to a low point terminating at the entrance of the Aboukir lake. The ſpaces, from the extremities of the French poſition to the commanding hill in the centre, were

were interſperſed with inferior ſand-hills; and in the intervals between theſe ſand-hills were ſtationed infantry and artillery innumerable, to annoy us. All this ſcheme of fortification appeared to refer its bearings to the great ſand-hill in the centre, which, beſides the cannon which were mounted on it to defend it, was, on account of the natural difficulty in aſcending a yielding ſoil, deemed inacceſſible.

"Under this amphitheatre of hills and hillocks, forming gradations which may be compared to the ſeats in thoſe amazing ſtructures, and on which cannon at frequent diſtances all around were placed, as well as men to annoy us, did our brave army advance. Not a Frenchman was to be ſeen; not in any array, nor on the beach; but by ſtealth from their concealments. Our flat boats, with about fifty men in each, were preceded by armed launches, to check the fire of the enemy; but they ſuffered our boats unmoleſted to advance, until the whole diviſion was within the arch of the circle already deſcribed; then opened ſuch an hail-ſtorm of ſhot and ſhells of all dimenſions, from within the whole circumference of this arch, from front and flanks; ſuch an hail-ſtorm, I ſay (for whoever ſaw the effects of a moſt dreadful hail-ſtorm upon the water, can alone conceive an idea of it), of ſhot and ſhells upon our boats, as nothing but the immediate hand of Providence could ſave from total ſubmerſion.

"Let a man figure to himſelf the effect of a ſingle ſhell ſtriking the water near a boat, and the columns of water it daſhes into the air before it, and then repreſent to himſelf the millions of theſe ſhot and ſhells, falling all around and among our army of boats, in quantity like hail; then be aſſured that only one of this ocean of boats was materially hurt by the percuſſion of a ſhell; and that none were ſubmerſed by the inundation of water upon them; and then let him ſay, if any thing but the immediate hand of Providence could have ſaved them.

"And let him conſider, that under this ſtorm, which is only conſidered as to its real effects; under this inceſſant ſtorm of ſhot and ſhells, and grape and miſſile of every denomination, filling the air with cloud, and ſulphur, and fire, and thunder, and ſmoke, and all the horrors of damnation fulminating about them, did our brave army advance: yes! advance! But how advance? Cooped up in boats like ſheep; their hands acroſs upon their breaſts; inactive, not inſenſible of the dreadful lot to which every man was helpleſsly expoſed; ſtill undaunted, undauntedly advance; and intrepid and impatient, gain at length the ſhore.

"There was, however, a moment in this proceeding like a pauſe, a very awful moment; it was the moment which coſt Major Ogle his life. I ſaw it from the poop of the Mondovi; and from the painful feeling it gave me, I felt myſelf ſhrinking from the horror of the ſcene: it was that point when

———Gone ſo deep in gore,
As dangerous to retreat as wade quite o'er.

"I could not conceive the reaſon of this pauſe. I was trembling at the precipice which it preſented to our affairs; when obſerving the beach, I fancied that I ſaw ſome of our men on ſhore: I was ſeized with a convulſion of joy; I ſhouted—They are on ſhore! huzza, my boys, they are on ſhore! And all our ſhip's company huzzaed; and ſo the next; and ſo the boats: it had the effect of wildfire; it caught like an electric ſhock; the whole army ſhouted—huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza! and on ſhore they went." *P.* 159.

"On landing, the enemy poured down in torrents to the beach; they even ruſhed into the ſea, and killed our men in the boats: but our brave fellows were not to be overcome. They formed ſteadily as they kept jumping on ſhore, and fought under this diſadvantage like lions. They were charged by a body of cavalry; they broke this charge, and receiving continual ſuccours from the boats, they forced the enemy to give ground.

"It was at this moment of time that our right had gained the hill; for although there muſt be ſome diſtance in the deſcription, there was very little in the time of the actions. The French troops perceived it; and, ſenſible of the check they were under by this event, were forced immediately to think of a retreat.

"Not more than two thouſand of our men were on ſhore, when they forced the enemy to give ground: but every ſtep was fought; was gained. And, at length, a victory (which will give

give a character to our army for conſtancy, reſolution, ardour, intrepidity, and valour, never to be obliterated) crowned their brow with honour."—*P.* 172.

DEATH OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

"AS he left me to go towards the cannonading, he muſt have rode ſtraight among the enemy already broke into the rear of our front; and as it was not yet day, not being able to diſtinguiſh friend from foe, he undoubtedly had the misfortune to get embarraſſed among them. But he was extricated by the valour of his own troops. To the firſt ſoldier who came up to him, he ſaid, 'Soldier, if you know me, 'don't name me.' He was reſcued; and at this moment a French dragoon, conceiving the prize he had loſt, rode up to the General amid his own guard, made a cut at him, and not being quite near enough, juſt cut through the coat and waiſtcoat, and ſhirt, and with the point of his ſabre only grazed the ſkin. At the ſame moment the dragoon's horſe wheeling about, he brought him to the charge again, and made a ſecond attempt by a lunge; but the ſabre paſſed between the General's ſide and his right arm, which he inſtantly cloſed. The dragoon at this inſtant being ſhot dead, the ſabre remained in the General's poſſeſſion. I was told that Sir Sidney Smith being beſide him at the time, the General made him a compliment of this intereſting arm.

"About this time, it was perceived that the General had been wounded in the thigh, and was entreated to have it examined; but—no! it was a trifle, he ſaid, and would not for a moment diſappear.

"The conflict was very long after this; very obſtinate; very fluctuating; very alarming. In ſome parts our ammunition was expended: we had ſome very queſtionable moments as to the reſult.

"But the French, moſt probably wanting ammunition likewiſe; wanting ſomething, at leaſt, which our brave army never relaxed in to the laſt, retreated.

"Upon this event, the General, whoſe exertions had kept him inſenſible to his weakneſs, retaining the efforts of his mind, giving way to a ſentiment of reſt, his ſpirits ſeceding from their tranſport into calm—he fainted.

"His wound was examined; a large inciſion was made to extract the ball. It could not be found. He was put upon a litter, and adviſed to be taken on board the Foudroyant.

"It was in this ſtate I firſt met him ſince the morning. He was in good ſpirits. He held his hand to me from the litter—'Don't be concerned, Bald-'win,' he ſaid to me, 'I ſhall ſoon be 'well.' I could make no anſwer to him. I ſat down on the ſand to bewail our misfortune.

"In this ſtate, not without hope, I was rouſed by a ſoldier to ſee the Frenchmen retreat, and I walked up to the front of our poſition upon an eminence, and ſaw them gravely retreating in a long line, three deep. Acroſs a valley, of about a mile wide, from the foot of our poſition to the riſing of the hill on which they were encamped, did they gravely retreat. We returned them their civility to us on the 13th; and as they diſcovered the ground over which they paſſed, it was ſtrewed with killed and maimed. They at length reached the foot of their own hill, and faced about to halt. I ſaw their General, riding from left to right of their line, knocked down by one of our twelve pound ſhot, juſt about the centre of the line. The horſe got up again, but the General was killed. Thus ended the buſineſs of the 21ſt."—*P.* 193.

"'Theſe victories make me melan-'choly,' ſaid poor Sir Ralph, when he was complimented upon his victory gained on the 13th.

"To ſee ſo many brave men go to death for their country; ſo much the more to be admired; ſo much the more to be regretted; it does indeed make one melancholy; but how are battles to be won?

"Poor Sir Ralph, under the torment of his wound, was, notwithſtanding, always more concerned about the companions of his affliction. He had been two hours wounded, but would not withdraw from the field. Knowing the value of his preſence, or judging with equal certainty the bad effects of his abſence from the army at this critical conjuncture, he perſevered. Not till the battle was won did he yield to the ſentiment of his pain. When he

ſaw

ſaw the enemy retreat, he fainted. On the 28th he died.

"If in the afflicted ſtate into which I am plunged by the recollection of theſe ſcenes, the heart were free to expatiate, I could conſecrate a grateful tribute to his memory. The victories he gained on the 8th, the 13th, and the 21ſt of March, will eternize his military fame; will enſure to his memory the gratitude of his country. If thoſe actions are conſidered in their ſeparate and characteriſtic eſſence, they will ſtand as models to the world. The firſt, for the cool and undaunted conduct of the army whilſt going on ſhore, under ſuch an exploſion of fire, expoſed inactive in the boats; and their action and intrepidity when on ſhore. The ſecond, for its offenſive ſkill and operation; and the third, for its defenſive ſtand, and invincible and unreſiſtible bravery in repelling as dangerous an attack as ever was attempted, and boldly conducted by the beſt of troops, acknowledged ſo to be by their victories over every other enemy they had contended with, in the known world." *P.* 198.

XCIX. *The Method of educating the Deaf and Dumb*; confirmed by long Experience. By the Abbe de l'Epee. Tranſlated from the French and Latin. Small 8vo. pp. 230. 7s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies, Longman and Rees.*

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. The Manner in which the Inſtruction of the Deaf and Dumb is to commence.——II. The Manner in which the Inſtruction of the Deaf and Dumb is continued.——III. On the Tenſes of the Indicative of the Verb To be.—IV. Of Pronouns.—V. Of Verbs.—VI. Of Adverbs.—VII. Of Prepoſitions.—VIII. Of Conjunctions.—IX. How Deaf and Dumb Scholars give an Account of all the foregoing Explications.——X. Of the Fecundity of methodical Signs out of the Sign for the Infinitive of a Verb.——XI. How ſpiritual Operations, which are the Object of Logic, may be explained to the Deaf and Dumb.—XII. How Deaf and Dumb Perſons are inſtructed in the firſt Truths of Religion.—XIII. Method of initiating the Deaf and Dumb even in the Myſteries of our Religion.——XIV. That there is no metaphyſical Idea of which a very clear Explanation may not be given by the Means of Analyſis, and the Help of methodical Signs.——XV. How the Deaf and Dumb may be brought to underſtand, in ſome Meaſure, what it is to hear, *auribus audire*.—XVI. Reflections reſpecting a Method and a Dictionary for the Uſe of the Deaf and Dumb.

PART II.

Chap. I. How we may ſucceed in teaching the Deaf and Dumb to pronounce Vowels and ſimple Syllables.——II. Neceſſary Obſervations reſpecting the Reading and Pronunciation of the Deaf and Dumb.——III. The Manner in which the Deaf and Dumb are taught to underſtand by the Eye, merely from the Motion of the Lips, without any manual Sign being made to them.

PART III.

Statement of the Controverſy between the Teachers for inſtructing Deaf and Dumb Perſons.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

"FEW are the inſtructors of the deaf and dumb of whom there is any account; and of the very few publications which have at any time been given to the world, in order to promote their tuition, it is now not eaſy to meet with one.

"Of former inſtructors, he who ſeems to have obtained greateſt notice was Bonet, a prieſt, ſecretary to the Conſtable of Caſtile, whoſe younger brother had loſt the ſenſe of hearing when two years old. The difficulty of procuring inſtruction for him creating much diſtreſs in the family, Bonet, qualified for the province of tuition by great knowledge and uncommon learning, undertook the care of his education; in which he ſucceeded beyond every hope. The ſyſtem that he formed on the occaſion was printed at Madrid, in 1620, under the title of 'Re-

'duction

'duction de las Letras, y Arte para 'enſeñar à hablar los Mudos,' dedicated to Philip III. and accompanied, according to the cuſtom of the age, with encomiums in verſe and proſe from poets and philoſophers. The author is ſaid to have been afterwards in the ſervice of the Prince of Carignan, and to have continued many years to teach perſons to whom the misfortune of deafneſs made his leſſons needful. When Dr. Johnſon mentions the inſtruction of the deaf and dumb as having been firſt practiſed on the ſon of a conſtable of Spain, he muſt allude to Bonet as the teacher.

"We are able to trace this inſtruction ſomewhat higher, however. It was exerciſed in the ſame country by Peter Ponce, a Benedictine monk, towards the end of the ſixteenth century. He has publiſhed nothing; but his complete ſucceſs is particularly related by two of his friends and countrymen, who had ſeen his ſcholars; by Valleſius, in a Latin work of great reputation, 'De Sacrâ Philoſophiâ,' 'Concerning the Philoſophy contained in 'the Scriptures;' and by Antonio Perez, a prieſt of his own order, in a Spaniſh work.

"The tuition of the deaf was alſo conſidered by ab Helmont, a German, in a very ingenious publication, entitled 'Alphabeti verè Naturalis Hebraici 'breviſſima Delineatio,' 'A brief Delineation of the truly natural Hebraic 'Alphabet,' printed at Salzburgh, in 1657; in which the author mentions the trial of his ſkill upon one pupil only, who became maſter of his vernacular tongue very expeditiouſly, and acquired the Hebrew of himſelf.

"About 1690, Amman, a Swiſs phyſician of eminent abilities and extenſive erudition, who was then recently returned to his native country from Holland, was induced to migrate a ſecond time at the ſolicitation of a friend at Haerlem, to give inſtruction to an only daughter, a beautiful girl, born deaf. His ſucceſs with her was rapid and complete; and he afterwards undertook the tuition of others having the ſame infirmity. In 1692, he publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe upon the ſubject in Latin, under the title of 'Surdus Lo-'quens,' dedicated to Peter Kolard, the father of the young lady his firſt pupil, whoſe caſe had given riſe to the compoſition. An enlarged edition of it appeared in 1700, with the title of 'Diſſertatio de Loquelâ,' and dedicated to a magiſtrate of Amſterdam. Wallis, whoſe depth of ſcience and acuteneſs of intellect had led him early to pronounce, on ſpeculation, the practicability of teaching the deaf to ſpeak, was prevailed upon, ſeven or eight years after, to verify his theory in the tuition of Mr. Whalley, a young gentleman of Northampton, deaf and dumb from his birth. Having fully ſucceeded in the firſt eſſay of his ſkill, he made a ſecond with the ſon of Admiral Popham; and was afterwards employed in the inſtruction of other deaf and dumb pupils without the teaching them to ſpeak. In his grammar of the Engliſh language, compoſed in Latin with a view of extending the knowledge of it to foreign nations, he has given 'Tractatus Proœ-'mialis de Loquelâ, ſive Literarum 'omnium Formatione et genuino Sono,' 'An introductory Treatiſe on Speech, 'or on the Formation and genuine 'Sound of all Letters;' which, though not publiſhed with the immediate or primary deſign of ſhowing how the deaf might be brought to articulate, was, however, well calculated for that purpoſe, and accordingly referred to him in a ſubſequent tract, 'Concerning his 'Method of inſtructing Perſons Deaf 'and Dumb.' The firſt edition of the grammar was in 1653; the tract appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1698." *P.* iii.

"In recent times this art hath been exerciſed in Paris, by Father Vanin and Mr. Perreire; in Leipſick, by Mr. Heinich; in London, by Mr. Baker; and in Edinburgh, by Mr. Braidwood.

"By a contingency, ſuch as deſtines multitudes to particular ſtudies or avocations, the Abbé de l'Epée engaged in it. Vanin had under his tuition two young ladies, who were twin ſiſters, both having the misfortune of deafneſs and dumbneſs. Death ſoon deprived them of his leſſons; and as an inſtructor to ſupply his place was ſought for in vain, the Abbé de l'Epée undertook to continue their education. The contemplation of their condition excited his tenderneſs; and his tenderneſs inflamed his philanthropy towards all in the ſame afflicting circumſtances. His mind thus turned to the ſubject, was, by degrees, wholly abſorbed in it; till, at laſt, incited by religion and humanity, he dedicated himſelf entirely to

their tuition. He inſtituted a ſeminary in which he received as many of the deaf and dumb as he could ſuperintend, and he formed preceptors to teach thoſe in diſtant parts. The number of his ſcholars grew to upwards of ſixty; and, as the fame of his operations extended, perſons from Germany, from Switzerland, from Spain, and from Holland, came to Paris to be initiated in the method he practiſed, and transfer it to their ſeveral countries.

"As no one had more attentively conſidered, or was ever more fully engaged in the education of the deaf and dumb, he was induced, like Bonet and other precurſors in the art, to write and to publiſh concerning it.

"In his work he communicated to the world a mean that he had deviſed as a ſubſtitute for the agency of hearing in the conveyance of ideas; an invention which he claims entirely as his own, being no leſs than that of a *new language by ſigns*, minutely accurate and copiouſly extenſive; comprehending the expreſſion of every term or idea given by any vocal tongue. When the theory of this new language was preſented, it was no longer a mere ſpeculative hypotheſis, but an actual ſyſtem already reduced to practice, ſerving all the offices of oral ſpeech; and as ſuch, in common daily uſe with the Abbé and his pupils, and with the diſciples of the Abbé and their pupils.

"Genius ever exerciſing itſelf in improvements, diſcoveries, and inventions, its productions are almoſt univerſally obnoxious at their origin, as they diſturb the tranquillity of dulneſs and ignorance, contradict prejudice, or alarm intereſt. Theſe were inſtantly in a ferment on the publication of the Abbé de l'Epée's contrivance. Some combated the utility of it; and others, in defiance of poſitive evidence, and demonſtration, and fact, denied its practicability.

"Curioſity, now awakened, will be ready to demand ſome particulars of one whoſe genius and whoſe labours place him amongſt the illuſtrious benefactors of mankind: but, unleſs in tranſitory ſheets preſerved only by accident, in local works not eaſily conſulted, or in recent publications which there has been no opportunity to obtain, no biography nor notice of the Abbé de l'Epée is to be found (with a ſingle exception) beſides what is furniſhed by his own volume, here tranſlated, and the hiſtorical drama of which he is the hero, lately produced in France by Monſ. de Bouilly. Thus it is poſſible, that he whom France acknowledges as the greateſt character ſhe hath yet produced, might have ſunk in the ſtream of oblivion, but for the caſual glance of a poet, to whom a law record* ſuggeſted the idea of exhibiting him on the ſtage. But if any thing can expiate this neglect, the national honour muſt be redeemed by the eulogy beſtowed upon him, which hath ſuddenly diffuſed his fame to ſurrounding nations: an eulogy ſo ſublime it will not be eaſy to equal, nor poſſible to ſurpaſs." *P.* vii.

EXTRACTS.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB IS TO COMMENCE.

"IT is not by the mere pronunciation of words, in any language, that we are taught their ſignification. The words *door*, *window*, &c. &c. in our own, might have been repeated to us hundreds of times in vain: we ſhould never have attached an idea to them, had not the objects deſignated by theſe names been ſhown to us at the ſame time. A ſign of the hand or of the eye has been the ſole mean by which we learned to unite the idea of theſe objects with the ſounds that ſtruck our ear. Whenever we heard theſe ſounds, the ſame ideas aroſe in our minds, becauſe we recollected the ſigns made to us when they were pronounced.

"Exactly ſimilar muſt be our meaſures with the deaf and dumb. Their tuition commences with teaching them a manual alphabet, ſuch as boys at ſchool make uſe of to hold converſation at one end of a form with their companions at the other. The various figures of theſe letters ſtrike forcibly the eyes of deaf and dumb perſons, who no more confound them, than we confound the various ſounds that ſtrike our ears.

"We next write (I ſay *we*, becauſe in the operations with my deaf and dumb pupils, I frequently have aſſiſtance) in large characters with a white

* "Cauſes Celebres."

crayon, upon a black table, theſe two words, *the door*, and we ſhow them the door. They immediately apply their manual alphabet five or ſix times to each of the letters compoſing the word *door* (they ſpell it with their fingers), and impreſs on their memory the number of letters and arrangement of them; this done, they efface the word, and taking the crayon themſelves, write it down in characters, no matter whether well or ill formed; afterwards they will write it, as often as you ſhow them the ſame object.

"It will be the ſame with reſpect to every thing elſe pointed out to them, the name being previouſly written down; which being firſt done on the table, in large characters, may afterwards be inſcribed in characters of ordinary ſize, upon different cards; and theſe being given to them, they amuſe themſelves in examining one another's proficiency, and ridicule thoſe that blunder. Experience has manifeſted that a deaf and dumb perſon poſſeſſing any mental powers will acquire by this method upwards of eighty words in leſs than three days.

"Take ſome cards, having ſuitable inſcriptions, and deliver them one by one to your pupil; he will carry his hand ſucceſſively to every part of his body conformably to the name on the card delivered to him. Mix and ſhuffle the cards as you pleaſe, he will make no miſtake; or if you chooſe to write down any of theſe names on the table, you will ſee him, in like manner, diſtinguiſh with his finger every object whoſe name is ſo offered him; and thus clearly prove that he comprehends the meaning of every one.

"By this proceſs the pupil will obtain, in a very few days, a knowledge of all the words which expreſs the different parts of our frame, from head to foot, as well as of thoſe that expreſs the various objects which ſurround us, on being properly pointed out to him as you write their names down on the table, or on cards put into his hands." *P.* 2.

HOW THE DEAF AND DUMB MAY BE BROUGHT TO UNDERSTAND, IN SOME MEASURE, WHAT IT IS TO HEAR, AURIBUS AUDIRE.

"IN attempting to explain this article to the deaf and dumb, I go to work as follows:

"I direct a large pan to be brought, and order it to be filled with water. The water being perfectly ſettled, I take an ivory ball, or ſomething ſimilar, and drop it perpendicularly in. I make my pupil obſerve the undulation produced in the water, which would be much greater in a pond or in a river: but the deaf and dumb having ſeen this undulatory motion in both, call it to mind very eaſily. Then I write down as follows: 'I drop the ball into 'the water; the water being diſplaced, 'runs up and ſtrikes the edge of the 'pan.' Not a word of this is unintelligible to my pupils.

"Next I take up a ſcreen, or ſomething ſimilar, and flapping it in my hand, the curtains flutter, and leaves of paper fly about. I blow upon the hands of one of my pupils with my mouth; and I call all that *air*. Then I write down further: 'The room is 'full of *air*, as the pan is full of water: 'I ſtrike upon the table, the air is diſ-'placed and ſtrikes againſt the walls of 'the room, in the ſame manner as the 'water is diſplaced and ſtrikes againſt 'the edges of the pan.'

"I now take out my alarum watch, and ſetting it properly, I make each of my pupils feel the little hammer which ſtrikes againſt his finger with great rapidity. I then tell him that we have all a little hammer in the ear; that the air being diſplaced in making its way towards the walls of the room, meets with our ear, which it enters, and cauſes the little hammer there to move in the ſame way that I make the corner of my handkerchief move with my breath. (This is the language I hold with them, and I think it right not to alter it here.) After this, I get a perſon who hears, to ſtand with his face againſt the wall, and his back towards me, requeſting him to turn round and come forward as ſoon as he hears me ſtrike upon the table. I ſtrike; and the reſt is executed as agreed upon. I ſhow that the air met with his ear, and having entered it, cauſed his little hammer to move, the ſenſation of which made him turn round and come forward.

"I afterwards ſend the ſame perſon into another room: I ſtrike, and he comes back directly. I declare that the ſame operation has taken place in his ear, and ſerved him for a ſignal to come back. It is thus we ſhow that ſound

ſound is propagated by means of undulating air (we explain alſo why this propagation is ſlower than that of light). As to what really takes place in the interior of the ear, anatomiſts will pleaſe to recollect that we are addreſſing ourſelves to perſons who are deaf and dumb, conſequently that phyſical exactneſs is out of the caſe.

"We now inform our ſtudents, that if they do not hear, it is becauſe they have not in their ears this hammer; or elſe becauſe it is too much enveloped for the motion of the air to make an impreſſion; or, laſtly, becauſe, if it does move and ſtrike, the part upon which it acts is in a manner paralytic.

"The explications I have given at various times on this ſubject, have produced very different effects upon different pupils; ſome being highly gratified at knowing what it is to hear, others profoundly dejected at not having the hammer in their ears, or at its being enveloped. The firſt two that attended this lecture, having given an account of it at home, could not ſuppreſs their chagrin, upon learning that the houſe-cat and canary-bird had both the little hammer in their ears.

"From the above it will be eaſy to gueſs the notion which the deaf and dumb form reſpecting our faculty of hearing.

"When all my ſcholars are in my ſtudy, their whole attention engroſſed by a picture which they have not ſeen before, if I ſtamp on the floor, every one, without exception, whatever their number, immediately turns round; the pulſation they feel at their feet being a ſufficient notice that I deſire them to look towards me.

"A few minutes after, I let them know that twenty perſons are in my antichamber, who cannot perceive me, nor I them, whom nevertheleſs I ſhall cauſe to enter, that they may have the pleaſure of looking at the ſame picture. I call them aloud, and they enter immediately. The deaf and dumb comprehend that theſe perſons have experienced a vibration in the ear ſomething ſimilar to what they themſelves felt at the feet when I ſtamped upon the floor.

"The faculty of hearing, therefore, appears to them, an internal diſpoſition of our ears, rendering us capable of ſenſations there, of which their own ears are incapable, becauſe the door is ſhut ſo as to prevent the air from penetrating, or becauſe they are without the little hammer to ſtrike, or without the drum which it is to ſtrike upon: and as they perceive that the ſtamping of the foot on the floor produces more or leſs motion at their feet, in proportion to the force of the ſtroke, ſo they conceive that the motion produced in our ears is more or leſs felt in proportion to the degree of violence with which the air enters: they have nearly the ſame idea of it as of a wind blowing with more or leſs ſtrength.

"But as we can give no diſtinct idea of the difference of colours to a perſon born blind, neither can we give the deaf and dumb a diſtinct idea of the difference of ſounds produced in our ears by the different articulation of letters." *P.* 80.

C. *Experiments upon the Circulation of the Blood throughout the vaſcular Syſtem*; on languid Circulation; on the Motion of the Blood, independent of the Action of the Heart; and on the Pulſations of the Arteries. By the Abbé SPALLANZANI. With Notes, and a Sketch of the literary Life of the Author. By J. TOURDES, M.D. of the Univerſity of Montpellier, and one of the Phyſicians to the French Army in Italy, &c. &c. Tranſlated into Engliſh, and illuſtrated with additional Notes. By R. HALL, M.D. &c. 8vo. pp. 424. 9s. *Ridgway.*

CONTENTS.

A SKETCH of the literary Life of Spallanzani—Phenomena of the Circulation throughout the vaſcular Syſtem explained; being the Reſults of various Experiments on Salamanders, Lizards, and other Animals; divided into twelve Sections.

EXTRACT FROM THE LITERARY LIFE OF SPALLANZANI.

"LAZARUS Spallanzani was born

at Scandiano *, on the 12th January 1729. His father, John Nicholas Spallanzani, had practiſed as an advocate with conſiderable diſtinction, and died regretted by his countrymen at the age of eighty-five years. His mother, Lucia Cigliani, was a native of Colorni, in the Dutchy of Parma. Lazarus Spallanzani completed his elementary ſtudies under his father's roof. At the age of fifteen he was ſent to Reggio, where he ſtudied rhetoric and philoſophy, under the direction of the Jeſuits. The rapidity of his progreſs ſoon attracted the attention of his tutors, and likewiſe that of the Dominicans, both of whom thought him well qualified to ſuſtain the glory of their order; but the pupil refuſed to contract any engagement with either.

"From this ſeminary he proceeded to the univerſity of Bologna, where experimental philoſophy was then taught by that celebrated woman Laura Baſſa. She was couſin to Spallanzani, and treated him with all the regard of an affectionate relative, a ſincere friend, and an enlightened tutoreſs. The pupil was not ungrateful, and he ſoon juſtified the warm expectations which had been entertained of him. A ſplendid theſis, which he maintained amidſt the applauſes of a numerous audience, ſoon raiſed him above his claſs-fellows: the profeſſors of that celebrated ſchool admitted him into their ſociety; and ſome of them even employed him to fill the chair in their abſence.

"During this period, Spallanzani ſtudied the Greek and French languages, under Doctor Bianconi. The former was the object of his more particular attention; and he was ſoon capable of reading Homer and Demoſthenes with eaſe. Convinced of the juſtice of Horace's precept,

'——Exemplaria Græca
'Nocturna verſate manu, verſate diurna,'

every moment that he could ſpare was occupied in peruſing thoſe immortal productions; and to them, doubtleſs, are to be attributed that perſpicuity, energy, and eloquence, which characterize his own compoſitions.

"In compliance with that cuſtom which deſtines children to adopt the profeſſion of their fathers, Spallanzani applied himſelf to the ſtudy of juriſprudence. But the dryneſs of that ſtudy was little calculated to captivate a mind lofty, independent, and already ſuſceptible of the boldeſt conceptions. Accordingly, after a few years of labour and diſguſt, he reſolved to abandon a profeſſion for which he felt himſelf neither inclined nor adapted, and reſumed his phyſical and mathematical ſtudies, which he purſued for three years with all that ardour which is uſually excited by the recollection of difficulties already overcome, and the view of freſh obſtacles to be ſurmounted. Hence were derived that talent for analyſis, that acuteneſs of obſervation, which were to conduct him to the moſt ſplendid diſcoveries; that ſound logic, which, admitting only the cleareſt premiſes, and the ſtricteſt concluſions, guarded him againſt the fallacies of hypotheſis, and the illuſions of ſelf-love and the imagination.

"By this time his reputation began to fill a large ſphere; his correſpondence was every where courted; and the ſchool in which he had learnt the firſt elements of ſcience, eagerly appointed him to teach philoſophy and the *belles lettres*. Spallanzani was only twenty-ſix years of age when he was elected profeſſor at Reggio, where he laid the foundation of the majeſtic edifice of his glory. That city can boaſt of being the firſt which enjoyed the preſence of a philoſopher, who muſt be ranked amidſt the greateſt of thoſe that have done honour to the Italian name." *P.* 1.

EXTRACTS.

OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING ORGANIC REPRODUCTIONS.

"VEGETABLES reproduce their ſtems, which ſhoot forth, increaſe, and bear bloſſoms, leaves, and fruit. Is an animal, in like manner, endowed with the power of regenerating the organs of which it may have been deprived? Do the new organs preſent

* "Scandiano is a ſmall town, ſituated north-eaſt of the Appenines, about ſeven miles from Reggio, and fourteen from Modena. It contains a population of about fifteen hundred perſons. The family of Valliſnieri came originally from Scandiano."

the

the ſame ſtructure with thoſe which they ſucceed? and are they capable of performing the ſame functions? This is, doubtleſs, one of the moſt intereſting ſubjects of inquiry within the province of natural hiſtory; and it has, accordingly, attracted the attention of ſeveral phyſiologiſts. Yet, from the want of a ſufficient number of obſervations and experiments, the theory of animal reproductions was ſtill in a very obſcure ſtate. Some denied the exiſtence of a regenerative power, or admitted only the reproduction of inorganic parts, produced by the paſſive operation of extravaſated matter, without any regular and definite ſtructure; and others alleged, that the example of a few animals of the moſt ſimple organization, was not ſufficient to reſolve a problem of a nature ſo complicated and extenſive.

"It muſt, indeed, be admitted, that the regeneration of the polypus, and a few ſmall inſects, cannot eſtabliſh a general and common law with reſpect to all animals; but if ſuch as are furniſhed with nerves, fibres, blood-veſſels, a heart, ſtomach, and brain, are found to poſſeſs the faculty of reproducing different organs, we muſt abandon ourſelves to the moſt ridiculous ſcepticiſm, or give our aſſent to a regenerative power, whatever queſtions may ariſe as to its mode, its eſſence, and its means. No one has treated the ſubject of animal reproductions in a manner ſo varied and original as Profeſſor Spallanzani. He confirmed the multiplied regeneration of the polypus and the common earth-worm; and diſcovered that the freſh-water worm reproduces itſelf *ad Infinitum*; each part, into however many it may be divided, becoming a complete animal of its ſpecies. Several animals of a ſuperior mechaniſm afforded reſults no leſs ſurpriſing. Toads, of different kinds, recovered their paws, lizards their tails, the water-ſnail its horns, and the land-ſnail almoſt all its members. Our author had even aſſerted that the latter reproduced its head; but later and more correct reſearches have ſhown that the brain of the land-ſnail is not ſituated in the part which was amputated. The experiment, however, is not the leſs wonderful. If it does not prove the renovation of a head, it preſents, at leaſt, the regeneration of a member furniſhed with a very complicated organic apparatus.

"Every one muſt have heard of the wonderful powers which are attributed to the ſalamander. A ſubtle, but mortal poiſon was ſuppoſed to flow in its veins, and it could live and multiply in the midſt of the flames, which were regarded as its natural element. Sound philoſophy has baniſhed all theſe chimeras, and demonſtrated the falſehood of ſo many ſuppoſed properties.

"Though deſpoiled, however, of its imaginary prerogatives, the ſalamander is ſtill an object worthy of our admiration. Not only does it renovate its jaws, tail, legs, &c. but it even recovers all theſe members, after repeated amputations; ſo that, cutting off its extremities in ſucceſſion, it will be found, that, in the ſpace of two months, no leſs than ninety-nine bones have been completely reproduced." *P.* 14.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

AN Eſſay on the general Study of experimental Philoſophy, and the Utility of Chemiſtry; introductory to a Courſe of Lectures on the Philoſophy of Chemiſtry, and the Connexion of that Science with the Arts and the other Sciences. By ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, Surgeon, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Callow.*

The firſt Number of Veterinary Tranſactions; containing Obſervations on the Effects and Treatment of Wounds of Joints, and other circumſcribed Cavities, Publiſhed by Order of the general Meeting of Subſcribers to the Veterinary College. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Debrett and Egerton.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Public Characters of 1801-2. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Phillips.*

GRAMMAR.

A new Introduction to the Latin Tongue, on the Plan of the Grammar uſed at Eton; with conſiderable

able Additions and explanatory Observations. 12mo. 3s. *Rivingtons.*

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Political Recollections relative to Egypt; containing Observations on its Government under the Mamaluks; its geographical Position; its intrinsic and extrinsic Resources; its relative Importance to England and France; and its Dangers to England in the Possession of France: with a Narrative of the ever memorable British Campaign in the Spring of 1801. By GEORGE BALDWIN, Esq. late his Majesty's Consul-general in Egypt, and attached to the Commander in Chief during the above glorious Campaign. 8vo. 6s. (See p. 561.) *Cadell and Davies.*

Memoir of a Campaign with the Ottoman Army in Egypt, from February to July 1800; containing a Description of the Turkish Army; the Journal of its March from Syria to Egypt; general Observations on the Arabs, and on the Treaty of El-Arish, with an Account of the Events which followed it. By J. P. MORIER, Esq. private Secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin. With a Map of Egypt. 8vo. 4s. *Debrett, Sewell.*

Grecian Antiquities; or, an Account of the public and private Life of the Greeks, relating to their Government, Laws, Magistracy, judicial Proceedings, naval and military Affairs, Religion, Oracles, Festivals, Games, Exercises, Marriages, Funerals, domestic Employments, Entertainments, Food, Dress, Music, Painting, public Buildings, Harbours, Baths, &c. &c.: chiefly designed to explain Words in the Greek Classics, according to the Rites and Customs to which they refer. To which is added, a Chronology of remarkable Events in the Grecian History, from the Foundation of the Kingdom of Argos, under Inachus, to the Death of Alexander. By the Rev. THOMAS HARWOOD, late of University College, Oxford. 8vo. 9s. boards. *Cadell and Davies.*

The Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1800. 8vo. 10s. 6d.; half bound 11s. *Otridge and Son, Vernor and Hood.*

The New Annual Register; or, general Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1800. 8vo. 14s.; half bound 14s. 6d. *Robinsons.*

MISCELLANIES.

Cicero's Select Orations: translated into English, with the original Latin, from the best Editions, in the opposite Page; and Notes historical, critical, and explanatory. Designed for the Use of Schools, as well as private Gentlemen. By WILLIAM DUNCAN, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen. A new Edition, corrected. 8vo. 9s. *Vernor and Hood.*

Letters from the Marchioness de Sevigné to her Daughter the Countess de Grignon. Translated from the French. 7 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s. 6d. *Sewell, Vernor and Hood.*

Senilities; or, solitary Amusements in Prose and Verse; with a cursory Disquisition on the future Condition of the Sexes. By the EDITOR of the "Spiritual Quixote." Small 8vo. 6s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Beauties of Hervey; or, descriptive, picturesque, and instructive Passages, selected from the Works of that admired Author. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life. With a Portrait. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Hurst.*

A Narrative, founded on a Series of Events which took place in the Island of St. Marçou. By JAMES GOMM, Esq. late Lieutenant and Commander of the Tickler Gun-vessel. 8vo. 1s. *Steele.*

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Welshman: a Romance. By W. EARLE, jun. Author of "Natural Faults, a Comedy," "Obi, or the History of Three-fingered Jack," &c. 4 vols. 16s. *Earle and Hemmet.*

Letitia; or, the Castle without a Spectre. By Mrs. HUNTER, of Norwich. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. *Longman and Rees.*

Adamina: a Novel. By a LADY. 2 vols. 7s. *Vernor and Hood.*

The Spinster's Tale, in which is introduced Langbridge Fort: a Romance. By ANN WINGROVE, of Bath. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Dutton.*

PHILOSOPHY.

PHILOSOPHY.

Philoſophical Queſtions, ſelected for the Uſe of the upper Claſſes in Berkhamſted School, and extracted chiefly from Lectures introductory to the Doctrine of Matter in general. 12mo. 3s. bound. *Murray and Highley.*

PHYSIC—SURGERY—ANIMAL ECONOMY.

Firſt Outlines of Phyſiology. By ALBERT VON HALLER. Tranſlated from the third Latin Edition. To which is added, a Tranſlation of the Index compoſed for the Edinburgh Edition, printed under the Inſpection of Doctor William Cullen. 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Murray and Highley.*

An Introduction to a Courſe of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery. By THOMAS CHEVALIER, A. M. Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and Surgeon to the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary. 8vo. 2s. *Bagſter, Callow.*

The Principles of Surgery, in two Volumes: Vol. I. Of the ordinary Duties of a Surgeon; containing the Principles of Surgery, as they relate to Wounds, Ulcers, Fiſtulas, Aneuriſms, and wounded Arteries, Fractures of the Limbs, and the Duties of the military and hoſpital Surgeon. Vol. II. A Syſtem of ſurgical Operations; containing the Principles of Surgery, as they relate to ſurgical Diſeaſes and Operations, as Lithotomy, Trepan, Hernia, Hydrocele, Amputation, &c. By JOHN BELL, Surgeon. 4to. 4l. 4s. Edinburgh printed; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

An Introduction to the Study of the Animal Economy. Tranſlated from the French of CUVIER. By JOHN ALLEN, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Lecturer on the Animal Economy at Edinburgh. 2s. *Roſs and Blackwood*, Edinburgh; *Longman and Rees*, London.

Practical Eſſays and Remarks on that Species of Conſumption incident to Youth, and the different Stages of Life, commonly called Tabes Dorſalis, with an Account of the native Cauſes and Cure of that Diſtemper; demonſtrating its baneful Effects on the fineſt Functions of the Animal Economy, including the Diſeaſes ariſing therefrom, eſpecially the nervous Atrophia, the Exoneirosis, and the Phthiſis, or Conſumption in general; with Hiſtories of Caſes occurring in the Author's Practice during the laſt fourteen Years. By H. ST. JOHN NEALE, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Surgery in Paris; of the Univerſity of Leyden, and Surgeon in London, formerly Surgeon-major to the 5th Regiment of Infantry, and the Royal Hoſpital at Chatham. Large 8vo. 5s. *Walker.*

Obſervations on the bilious Fevers of 1797, 1798, 1799. By RICHARD PEARSON, M. D. Member of the London College of Phyſicians. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Baldwin, Callow.*

Conſiderations regarding pulmonary Conſumption. By THOMAS SUTTON, M. D. 8vo. 3s. *Robinſons.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Paradiſe Loſt: a Poem, in twelve Books. By JOHN MILTON. Printed from the Text of Tonſon's correct Edition of 1711. With Plates. 18mo. 5s. 6d. *Johnſon, Rivingtons.*

Poetry for Children; conſiſting of ſuch Pieces, partly original and partly ſelected, as may be committed to Memory at an early Age. By Miſs AIKIN. 12mo. 2s. 6d. *Phillips.*

The Dawn of Peace, an Ode; and Amphion, or the Force of Concord, Regulation, and Peace, an Ode. By THOMAS NOBLE. 4to. 2s. 6d. *Ginger.*

Jacobiniſm: a Poem. 4to. 3s. 6d. *Nicol.*

Holiday Time; or, the School-boy's Frolic: a Farce, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Norwich. By FRANCIS LATHOM, Eſq. Author of "Men and Manners," &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Norwich; *Payne, Longman and Rees*, London.

Remarks on the Character of Richard the Third, as played by Cooke and Kemble. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Parſons and Son.*

Kemble and Cooke; or, a critical Review of a Pamphlet publiſhed under the Title, "Remarks on the Character of Richard the Third, as played by Cooke and Kemble;" with other critical Remarks on the Performances of theſe two Gentlemen. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Weſtley, Badcock.*

The Opera of Artaxerxes; containing the original Bravura Song, introduced

ced by Mrs. Billington, as performed with unbounded Admiration and Applauſe at the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, corrected by the Prompt-book of each Theatre. 1s. *Ridgway.*

Didon Abandonnè, en trois Actes. Tranſlated from the Italian of Signor Abbate PIETRO METASTASIO. By Miſs MARY GRIGNON. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Deboffe, Cadell and Davies.*

POLITICS—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, on the Indian Debt, June 30, 1801; with official Documents. 8vo. 5s. *Debrett.*

The Speech of the Hon. Charles James Fox, on the happy Reſtoration of Peace with France; with the other Proceedings at the Shakeſpear Tavern, on Saturday, October 10, 1801, being the Anniverſary of his firſt Election for the City of Weſtminſter. 8vo. 1s. *Jordan.*

The immediate Cauſes and remote Conſequences of the Peace conſidered. 8vo. 2s. *Thurgood.*

Reflections on the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and the French Republic. By BENJAMIN FLOWER. 8vo. 4d. 3s. 6d. per dozen, or 1l. 1s. an hundred. Cambridge printed; *Croſby and Letterman, Gurney,* London.

SERMONS.

A few plain practical Sermons on important Subjects. By N. HOLLINGSWORTH, A. M. Curate of the Pariſh of Sedgefield, in the County of Durham; late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. 12mo. 5s. *Appleton,* Darlington; *Groſby,* London.

A Sermon, preached at the Octagon Chapel, in Norwich, Auguſt 20, 1801, for the Benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hoſpital. By PENDLEBURY HOUGHTON. 8vo. 1s. *Johnſon.*

A Sermon on the Sin of Adultery, preached at Weymouth, on Sunday, Auguſt 30, 1801. By the Rev. M. H. LUSCOMBE, A. B. Curate of Windſor. 8vo. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

THEOLOGY.

An Apology for the Sabbath. By JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Johnſon, Hurſt.*

A Vindication of ſome Truths contained in the Scriptures, by the Exerciſe of Reaſon only. 12mo. 4d. *Darton and Harvey.*

PRINTS AND MAPS.

Portrait of Earl Spencer, K. B. &c. Painted by COPLEY. 1l. 6s. Proofs 2l. 2s. *Copley.*

Portrait of Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States of America. STUART p. 2s. 6d. *Orme.*

Rudiments of Landſcape, Drawing, and Perſpective. By W. ORME. No. I. 5s. To be compriſed in ſix Nos. *Orme.*

Smith's New Engliſh Atlas. No. V. Containing the Counties of Surry, Gloceſter, and Huntingdon. 6s. 6d. ſtained 8s. *Smith,* Strand; *Clarke,* New Bond Street.

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Perſia. By G. A. OLIVIER, Member of the National Inſtitute. Tranſlated from the French.

A Syſtem of natural Hiſtory, of the Structure or Anatomy of Animals. By ANTHONY CARLISLE, Surgeon, &c. 4to. With Engravings.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Supplement aux Reflexions ſur l'Etat politique et morale de la Société à la Fin du dix-huitième Siècle; dans le quel l'Etat politique de la Société eſt continué juſqu'au Mois de Juin, 1801. Par JOHN BOWLES, Eſq. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

Addreſſe aux vrais Hommes de Bien; à ceux qui gouvernent, comme à ceux ſont gouvernés. Par M. HERRENSCHWAND. 8vo. 5s. *Spilſbury.*